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THE LURE of the MASK

BY HAROLD MACGRATH

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CHAPTER IX.

Mrs. Sanford Winks.

A week in Sorrento, during which Merrihew saw all the beautiful villas, took tea with the Russian princess, made a martyr of himself trying to acquire a taste for the sour astringent wines of the country, and brought inlaidwood paper-cutters and silk socks and neckties and hat-bands, enough, in truth, to last him for several generations; another week in Capri, where, at the Zum Kater Hidigeigel, he exchanged compliments with the green parrot, drank good beer, played batseka (a game of billiards) with the exiles (for Capri has as many as Cairo) and beat them out of sundry lire, toiled up to the ledge where the playful Tiberius (see guide-books) tipped over his whilom favorites, brought a marine daub; and then back to Naples and the friendly smells. His constant enthusiasm and refreshing observations were a tonic to Hillard.

At the hotel they found a batch of mail. There was a letter which held particular interest to Merrihew. It was from the consul at Rome, a reply to Hillard's inquires regarding the American Comic Opera Company.

"We'll now find out where your charming Kitty is," Hillard said, breaking the seal.

But they didn't. On the contrary, the writer hadn't the slightest idea where the play-actors were or had gone. They had opened a two weeks' engagement at the Teatro Quirino. There had been a good house on the opening night; the remainder of the week did not show the sale of a hundred tickets. It was a fallacy that traveling Americans had any desire to witness American productions in Italy. So, then, the managers of the theatre had abruptly canceled the engagement. The American manager had shown neither foresight nor common sense. He had, in the first place, come with his own scenery and costumes, upon which e had to pay large duties each time he entered a large city. His backer withdrew his support; and the percentage demanded by the managers in Florence, Genoa, Milan and Venice was so exorbitant (although they had agreed to a moderate term in the beginning) that it would have been nothing short of foolhardiness to try to fill the bookings. The singing of the prima donna, however, had created a highly favorable impression among the critics; but she was unknown, and to be unknown was next to positive failure financially. This information, the writer explained, had been obtained by personal investigation. The costumes and scenery had been confiscated; and the manager and his backer had sailed for America, leaving the members of the company to get back the best way they could. As none of the players had come to the consulate for assistance, their whereabouts were unknown. The writer also advised Mr. Hillard not to put his money in any like adventure. Italy was strongly against any foreign invasion, aside from the American trolley-car.

"That's hard luck," growled Merrihew, who saw his hopes go down the horizon.

"But it makes me out a pretty good prophet," was Hillard's rejoinder. "The Angel's money gave out. Too many obstacles. To conquer a people and a government by light opera—it can't be done here. And so the American Comic Opera Company at the present moment is vegetating in some little pensione, waiting for money from home."

Merrihew gnawed the end of his cane. All his pleasant dreams had burst like soap-bubbles. Had they not always done so? There would be no jaunts with Kitty, no pleasant little excursions, no little suppers after the performance. And what's a Michelangelo or a Titian when a man's in love?"

"Brace up, Dan. Who knows? Kitty may be on the high seas, that is, if she has taken my advice and got a return-ticket. I'll give you a dinner at the Bertolini tonight, and you may have the magnum of any vintage you like. We'll have Tomass' drive us down the Via Caracciolo. It will take some of the disappointment out of your system."

"Any old place," was the joyless response. "Seems to me that Italy has all the cards when it comes to graft."

"America, my boy, is only in the primary department. Kitty's manager forgot the most important thing of the whole outfit."

"What's that?"

"The Itching Palm. Evidently it had not been properly soothed. Come on; we may run across some of our shipacquaintances. Tomorrow we'll start for Rome and then we shall add our own investigations to those of the consul."

They had ridden up and down the Via Carracciolo twice when they espied a huge automobile, ultramarine blue. It passed wit a cloud of dust and a rumble which was thunderous. Hillard half rose from his seat.

"Somebody you know?" asked Merrihew.

"The man at the wheel looked a bit like Sandford."

"Perhaps they will come this way again. Tomass', follow that motor."

Sure enough, when the car reached Largo Vittoria, it wheeled and came rumbling back. This time Hillard had no doubts. He stood up and waved his arms. The automobile barked and groaned and came to a stand.

"Hello, Sandford!"

"Jack Hillard, as I live, and Dan Merrihew! Nell!" turning to one of the three pretty women in the tonneau. "What did I tell you? I felt it in my bones that we would run across some one we knew."

"Or over them," his wife laughed.

In a foreign land one's flag is no longer eyed negligently and carelessly, as though it possessed no significance; it now becomes a symbol of the soil wherein our hearts first took root. A popular tune we have once scorned, now, when heard, catches us by the throat; the merest acquaintance becomes a long-lost brother, and persons to whom we nod indifferently at home now take the part of tried and true friends. But when we meet an old friend, one who has accepted our dinners and with whom we have dined, what is left but to fall on his neck and weep? There was, then, over this meeting, much ado with handshaking and compliments, handshaking and questions, and as in all cases like this, every one talked at once. How was old New York? How was the winter in Cairo? And so forth and so on, till a policeman politely told them that this was not a private thoroughfare and that they were blocking the way. So they parted, the two young men having promised to dine with the Sandford party that evening.

"What luck, Dan!" Hillard was exuberant.

"Saves you the price of a dinner."

"I wasn't thinking of that. But I shall find out all about her tonight."

"Who?"

"The Lady in the Fog, the masquerading lady!"

"Bah! I should prefer something more solid than a vanishing lady."

"Look here, Dan, I never throw cold water on you."

"There have been times when it would have done my head good."

Sandford knew how to order a dinner; and so by the time that Merrihew had emptied his second glass of Burgundy and his first of champagne, he was in the haze of golden confidence. He would find Kitty, and when he found her he would find her heart as well.

"Say, Jack," said Sandford, "what did you mean by that fool cable, anyhow?"

Hillard had been patiently waiting for an opening of this sort. "And what did you mean by hoaxing me?"

"Hoaxing you?"

"That's the word. I was in your house that night; I was there as surely as I am here tonight."

"Nell, am I crazy, or is it Jack?"

"Sometimes," said Mrs. Sandford, "when you put the chauffeur in the tonneau, I'm inclined to think that it is you."

Hillard looked straight into the placid gray eyes of his hostess. Very slowly one of the white lids drooped. His heart bounded.

"But really," continued Sandford seriously, "unless you bribed the caretaker, you could not possibly have entered the house. You have been dreaming."

"Very well, then; it begins to look as if I had." It was apparent to Hillard that Sandford was not in his wife's confidence in all things. He also saw the wisdom of dropping the subject while at the table. To take up the thread of that romance again! He needed no wine to tingle his blood.

They took coffee and liquer in the glass-inclused balcony. All Naples sparkled at their feet, and the young moon rose over the Sorrentine Hills. Sandford and Merrihew and the other two ladies began an animated exchange of experiences. Hillard found a quiet nook, not far from the lift. He saw that Mrs. Sandford's chair was placed so that she could get a good view of the superb night. He sat down himself, sipped the liquer meditatively, drank his coffee, and, as she nodded, lighted a cigaret.

"Well?" she said smiling into his brown eyes. She was rather fond of Hillard; a gentleman always, and one of excellent taste. There was never any wearisome innuendo in his wit nor suggestion in his stories.

"You deliberately winked at me," he began.

"I deliberately did."

"Sandford is in the dark; I suspected as much."

"Regarding the wink?"

"Regarding the mysterious woman who occupied your house by your express authority, and who rode the hunter in the park."

"Was there ever a more beautiful picture?" sweeping her hands toward the city.

"The beauty of it will last several hours yet. Who and what was she?"

"I wish I could find you a wife; you would make a good husband."

"Thank you. I am even willing, with your assistance to prove it. Who was she, and how came she in your house?"

"She wished that favor, and that her presence in New York should not be known. Now, describe to me exactly what happened. I am worrying about the plate and the silver."

He laughed. "And you will meet me half-way?"

"I promise to tell you all I—dare."

"There is a mystery?"

"Yes. So begin with your side of it."

He was a capital story teller. He recounted the adventure in all its color; the voice under his window, the personals in the paper, the interchange of letters, the extraordinary dinner, the mask in the envelope. She followed him with breathless interest.

"Charming, charming!" She clapped her hands. "And how well you tell it! You have told it just as it happened."

"Just as it happened!" confounded for a moment.

"Exactly. I have had a letter, two, in fact. You did not see her face?"

"Only the chin and mouth. But if I ever meet her again I shall know her by her teeth."

"Heavens! And how?"

"Two lower ones are gone; otherwise they would be beautiful."

"Poor man! You have builded youh house upon the sands. Her teeth are perfect. She has fooled you."

"But I saw with these two eyes!"

"There is a preparation which theatrical people use; a kind of gum. She mentioned the trick. Isn't she clever?"

"Yet I shall know her hair," doggedly.

She put her hands swiftly to her head. "Now, you have known me for years. What is the color of my hair?"

"Why, it is blond."

"Nothing of the kind. It is auburn. If you cannot tell mine, how will you tell hers?"

"I shall probably run after every red-headed woman in Europe till I find her," humorously.

"If you can keep out of jail long enough."

"I shall at any rate remember her voice."

"That is better. Our ears never deceive half so often as our eyes."

"Her face is not scarred, is it?"

"Scarred!" indignantly. "She is as beautiful as a Raphael, as lovely as a Bouguereau. If I were a man I should gladly journey round the world for the sight of her."

"I am willing, even anxious."

"I should fall in love with her."

"I believe I have."

"And I should marry her, too."

"Even that."

"Come, Mr. Hillard; I am not fooling. You are too sensible a man to fall in love with a shadow, a mask. Your fancy has been trapped, that is all. One does not fall in love that way."

"You ought to know," with a sidelong glance at Sandford.

As her glance followed his, hers grew warm and kindly. Sandford, by chance meeting the look, smiled back across the room. This little by-play filled Hillard with a sense of envy and loneliness. At three-and-thirty a brachelor realizes that there is something else in life besides business and travel.

"It is quite useless to ask who she is?" he inquired of his hostess.

"Quite useless."

"She is married?"

"Certainly I have not said so."

He flicked the ash from his cigaret. What was the use of trying to trap a woman into saying what she did not propose to say?

"Have you those letters?"

"One of them I'll show you."

"Why not the other?"

"It would be wasting time. It merely relates to your adventure. She sailed the day after you dined with her."

"That accounts for the shutters. The police and the caretaker were bribed."

"I suspect they were."

"If I were a vain man, and you know I am not, I might ask you if she spoke well of me in this little. Understand, I am not inquiring."

"But you put the question as adroitly as a woman. We are sure of vanity always. Yes, she spoke of you. She found you to be an agreeable gentleman. But," with a gentle smile, "she did not say that she wished she had met you years ago, under more favorable circumstances, or that she liked your eyes, which are really fine ones."

He had to join in her laughter.

"Come, give me the death-stroke and have done with it. Tell me what you dare, and I'll be content with it."

She opened her handkerchief purse and delved among the various articles therein.

"I expected that you would be asking questions, so I came prepared. I did not tell my husband for that very reason. He would have insisted upon knowing everything. Here, read this. It is only a glimpse."

He searched eagerly for the signature.

"Don't bother," she said. "The name is only a nickname we gave her at school."

"School? Do you mean to tell me that you went to school with her? Where?"

"In Pennsylvania first; then in Milan. Read."

O Cara Mia—If only you knew how sorry I am to miss you! Why must you sail at once? Why not come to my beautiful Venice? True, I could not entertain you as in the days of my good father. But I have so much to say to you that can not be written. You ask about the adventure. Pouf! goes my little dream of greatness. It was a blank failure. Much as I knew about Italy I could not know everything. The officials put unheard-of obstacles in our path. The contracts were utterly disregarded. In the first tumes and scenery in Italy.

"Costumes and scenery?" Hillard sought the signature again. Mrs. Sandford was staring at the moonlit bay.

That poor manager! And that poor man who advanced the money! They forgot that the booking is as nothing, the incidentals everything. The base of all the trouble was a clerk in the consulate at Naples. He wrote us that there would be no duties on costumes and scenery. Alas! the manager and his backer are on the way to America, sadder and wiser men. We surrendered our return tickets to the chorus and sent them home. The rest of us are stranded—is not that the word?—here in Venice, waiting for money from home. If I were alone, it would be highly amusing; but these poor people with me! There is only one way I can help them, but that, never. You recollect that my personal income is quarterly, and it will be two months before I shall have funds. I could get it advanced, but I dare not. There are persons moving heaven and earth to find me. My companions haven't the least idea who I am; to them I am one of the profession. So here we all are, wandering about the Piazza San Marco, calling at Cook's every day in hopes of money, and occasionally risking a penny in corn for the doves. I am staying with my nurse, my mother's maid, in the Campo Santa Maria Formosa, near our beloved Santa Barbara. Very quietly I have guaranteed the credit of my unfortunate companions, and they believe that Venetians are very generous people. Generous! Think of it! Come to Venice, dear, it is all nonsense that you must return to America. Perhaps you will wonder how I dared appear on the stage in Italy. A black wig and a theatrical makeup; these were sufficient. A duke sent me an invitation to take supper with him, as if I were a ballerina! I sent one of the American chorus girls, a little minx for mischief. She ate his supper, and then ran away. I understand that he was furious. Only a few months more, Nell, and then I may come and go as I please. Come to Venice. CAPRICCIOSA.

Hillard did not stir. Another labyrinth to this mystery! Capricciosa; Kitty Killigrew's unknown prima donna; and all he had to do was to take the morning train for Venice, and twenty-four hours later he would be prowling through the Campo Santa Maria Formosa. Though his mind was busy with a hundred thoughts, his head was still bent and his eyes riveted upon the page.

Mrs. Sandford observed him curiously, even sadly. Why couldn't his fancy have been charmed by an every-day, sensible girl, and not by this whimsical, extraordinary woman who fooled diplomats, flaunted dukes, and kept a king at arm's length as a pastime? And yet—!

"Capricciosa," he mused aloud. "That is not her name."

"And I shall not tell it you."

"But her given name? Just a straw; something to hold on; I'm a drowning man." Hillard's pleadings would have melted a heart of stone.

"It is Hilda."

"That is German."

"She prefers it to Sonia."

"Sonia Hilda; it begins well. May I keep this letter?"

"Certainly not. With that cara mia? Give it to me."

He did so. "Shall I seek her?"

"This is my advice; don't think of her after tonight. If you ever see or recognize her, avoid her. It may sound thtatrical, but she is the innocent cause of two deaths. These men sought her openly, too."

"What has she done?"

"She made a great, though common, mistake."

"Political?"

Her lips closed firmly, but a smile lurked in the corners.

He sighed.

"Don't be foolish. I am sorry I let you see the letter. I forgot that she told me her hiding-place."

"Her hiding-place?"

"Mr. Hillard, she is as far removed from your orbit as Mars' is from Jupiter's. Forget her."

"My orbit is not limited. I shall seek her; when I find her I shall . . . marry her."

But his lips closed again.

"Sphinx!" he murmured with reproach.

"I like you too much, Mr. Hillard, to stand by and see you break your heart against a stone wall."

"Don't you see, the deeper the mystery is the more powerful the attraction becomes?"

The door to the lift opened and closed noisily, and Hillard turned negligently. A man sauntered through the room. The moment he came into the light Hillard's interest became lively enough. It was the handsome Italian with the scar.

"Who is that man?" he whispered. "Only a few weeks ago I bumped into him on coming out of the club."

A swift glance, then her eyes grew unfriendly, her shoulders rigid and repellant.

"Do not attract his attention," she answered in a low tone. "Yes, I know him, and I do not wish him to see me."

"Who is he?" he repeated.

"A Venetian officer, and a profligate. I entertained him once, but I learned from him that I had been ill-advised."

Hillard saw that this subject would admit of no further questions. The man with the scar had committed some inexcusable offense, and Mrs. Sandford had crossed him off the list. He knew that the Italian officer is, more or less, a lady's man; and the supreme confidence he has in the power of brass buttons and gold lace makes him at times insufferable.

It was after 10 when Hillard and his friend took their leave. They would not see their host and hostess again till they reached New York. Upon coming out on the Corso, Hillard whistled merrily.

"Pleasant evening," was Merrihew's comment.

Hillard continued to whistle.

"Good dinner, too."

The whistle went on serenely, in spite of Merrihew's obvious attempts to choke it off.

"You seemed to have a good deal to say to Mrs. Sandford. She knows the lady who was in the house?"

Still the whistle.

"Say, wake up!" cried Merrihew impatiently.

"We shall leave in the morning for Venice," said Hillard, taking up the tune again.

"Venice? How about Rome and Florence?"

"Which would you prefer: Rome and the antiquities, or Venice and—Kitty Killigrew?"

"Kitty in Venice? Are you sure?"

"She is there with La Signorina Capricciosa. Oh, this is a fine world, after all, and I was wrong to speak ill of it this morning."

"If Kitty's in Venice, I'm an ungrateful beggar, too. But I do not see why Kitty's being in Venice excites you."

"No? Well, fate writes that Kitty's mysterious prima donna and my Lady of the Mask are one and the same person."

"No!"

The two, without further words, marched along the middle of the Corso to the hotel, which was only a few steps away. They entered. The concierge started toward them as if he desired to impart some valuable information, but suddenly reconsidered, and retreated to his bandbox of an office and busied himself with the ever-increasing debours. The strangeness of his movements passed unnoticed by the two men, who continued on through the lobby, turning into the first corridor. Hillard inserted his key in the door of his room, unlocked it, and swung it inward. This done, he paused irresolutely on the threshold and with good cause.

"What the devil can this mean?" he whispered to Merrihew, who peered over his shoulder.

Two dignified carbinieri rose quickly and approached Hillard. There was something in the flashing eyes and set jaws that made him realize that the safest thing for him to do at that moment was to stand perfectly still!

CHAPTER X.

Carabinieri.

"Signori," began Hillard calmly, "before you act, will you not do me the honor to explain to me the meaning of this visit?"

"It is not he!" said one of the carabinieri. "It is the master, and not the servant. This is Signore Hillar, is it not?" he continued, addressing himself to Hillard.

"Yes."

"The signore has a servant by the name of Giovanni?"

"Yes. And what has he done to warrant this visit?" Hillard asked less calmly.

"It is a matetr of seven years," answered the spokesman. "Your servant attempted to kill an officer in Rome. Luigi here, who was then interested in the case in Rome, thought he recognized Giovanni in the street today. Inquiries led us here."

"Ah!" Hillard thought quickly. "I am afraid that you have had your trouble for nothing. Giovanni is now a citizen of the United States, under full protection of its laws, domestic and foreign. It would not be wise for you to touch him."

The carabinieri stared at each other. They shrugged.

"Signore, we recognize no foreign citizenship for our countrymen who, having committed a crime, return to the scene of it. We are here to arrest him. He will be tried and sentenced. But it is possible that he may be allowed to return to America, once he has been proved guilty of intent to kill."

Hillard flushed, but he curbed the rise in his temper. It was enough that the United States was made the dumping ground of the criminal courts of Europe, without having it forced upon him in this semi-contemptuous fashion. The carabinieri saw the effort.

"The signore speaks Italian so well that he will understand that we have nothing to do with deportation. Our business is simply to arrest offenders against the State. It is to the State you must look for redress; and here the State is indifferent where the offender goes, so long as it is far away." The speaker bowed ceremoniously.

"Yes, I understand. But I repeat, my servant is a legal citizen of the United States, and there will be complications if you touch him."

"Not for us. That rests between you and the State. Our orders are to arrest him."

"At any rate, it looks as though Giovanni had been forwarned of your visit. And may I ask, what is the name of the officer Giovanni attempted to kill?"

"It is not necessary that you should know."

Hillard accepted the rebuke with becoming grace.

"And now, signore," with the utmost courtesy, "permit us to apologize for this intrusion. We shall wait in the hall, and if we find Giovanni we shall gladly notify you of the event."

The two officers bowed and passed out into the corridor. Hillard raised his hat, and closed the door.

"Now, what the deuce has all this powwow been about?" demanded Merrihew; for he had understood nothing, despite his How to Speak Italian in One Day.

"It's that rascal Giovanni."

"Did he find his man and cut him up?"

"No. It seems that these carabinieri have remarkable memories; the old affair. Poor devil! I can't imagine how they traced him here. But I repeatedly warned him about going abroad in the daylight. Hello, what's this?" going to the table. It was a note addressed to him; and it was from the fugitive.

"My Kind Master—The carabinieri are after me. But rest easy. I was not born to rot in a dungeon. I am going north. As for my clothes, send them to Giacamo, the baker, who lives on the road to El Deserta. He will understand. May the Holy Mother guard you, should we never meet again!"

Hillard passed the note to Merrihew.

"That's too bad. I've taken a great fancy to him. It seems that the peasant has no chance on this side of the water. His child a painted dancer in Paris, and a price on his own head! It's hard luck. And the fellow who caused all this trouble goes free."

"He always goes free, Dan, here or elsewhere."

"Why, we'd have lynched him in America."

"That's possible. We are such an impulsive race," ironically. "Yes, no doubt we'd have lynched him; and these foreigners would have added another ounce of fact to their belief that we are still barbarians."

"No, but when you start for home you will always think of it. Our reporters demand of the foreigner, barely he has stepped ashore, what he thinks of the United States; and then nearly every one he meets helps to form the opinion that we are insufferably underbred. Ours is not studied incivility; it is worse than that; it is downright carelessness."

"I am beginning to see things differently. When the concierge tips his hat, I tip mine. Since Giovanni is gone, suppose we pack up? There's little to do, as the trunks are as we left them. But I say, how is it that all these carabinieri we see are so tall? The Neapolitan is invariably short and thick-set."

"They come from the north as far as Domo d'Osola, mountaineers. Italy has a good policy regarding her military police. The Neapolitan is sent north and the Venetian and Tuscan south, out of reach of family ties and feuds. Thus, there is never any tug between duty and friendship. The truth is, the Italian is less inclined toward duty than toward friendship. This isolation makes the carabinieri the right hand of the army, and no other soldier in Europe is half so proud of his uniform, not even the German. The people smile as they pass, you will notice always in pairs; but when they are in trouble, these weather-vane people, they fly straight to the carabinieri. Imagine the cocksureness and insolence we'd have suffered from two New York policemen, had we found them in our homes! Oh, I have a soft spot for the carabinieri. You will find no brigands in Italy now; that is because the carabinieri are everywhere, silent, watchful, on highways, in the mountains, in all villages and in all stations. I have never seen one of them ogle a woman. And never ask them where your hotel is, or the station, or such and such a street. They will always tell you, but they secretly resent it."

"I'll remember; but so far as I'm concerned, they'll have an easy time of it. Why, I couldn't ask a question in oilboard Italian. Now, out with it; where and how did you learn that Kitty is in Venice?"

Hillard told him briefly.

"And so they are all in Venice, broke? By George, here's our chance; everlasting gratitude and all that. We'll bail 'em out and ship 'em home! How is that for a bright idea?" Merrihew had regained his usual enthusiasm.

"Let me see," said Hillard practically. "There are five of them; five hundred for tickets and doubtless five hundred more for unpaid hotel bills. It would never do, Dan, unless we wish to go home with them."

"But I haven't touched my letter of credit yet. I could get along on two thousand."

"Not with the brand of cigars you are smoking; a lira-fifty each."

"Well, I'll try the native brand for a while, Trabucos."

"Not in my immediate vicinity." Hillard objected. "No, we can't bail them out, but we can ease up their bills till money comes from nome. Not one of them by this time will have a watch. O'Mally will remain sober from dire necessity. Poor Kitty Killigrew! All the wonderful shops and not a stiver in her pockets!"

"Aren't they the most careless lot, these professional people? They never prepare for emergencies, and are always left high and dry. Instead of putting their cash in banks, they buy diamonds, with the idea that they have always something convertible into cash at a moment's notice."

"Usually at one-third of what the original price was." Hillard threw off his coat and lighted his pipe.

Merrihew paced the floor for some time, his head full of impossible schemes. He stopped in the middle of the room with an abruptness which portended something.

"I have it. Instead of going directly to Venice, we'll change the route and go to Monte Carlo. I'll risk my four hundred, and if I win!"

"Then the announcement cards, a house-wedding, and pictures in the New York papers. Dan, you are impossible. You have gambled enough to know that when you are careless of results you win, but never when you need the cash But it is Monte Carlo, if you say so. Two or three days there will cure you of your beautiful dream. After all," with a second thought, "it's a good cause, and it might be just your luck to win. The masquerading lady! I'll stake my word that there is comedy within comedy, and rare good comedy at that. Monte Carlo it is."

Merrihew danced a jig. Hillard stepped to the mirror and bowed profoundly. The jig ceased.

"Madame, permit me, a comparative stranger, to offer you passage money home. We won it at Monte Carlo; take it, it is yours. Polite enough," mused Hillard, turning and smiling; "but hanged if it sounds proper."

"To the deuce with propriety!" cried Merrihew buoyantly. "We start then at 9 tomorrow?"

"At 9 promptly."

"I'm off to bed, then." As Merrihew reached the door he paused. "I forgot to tell you. Do you recollect that Italian you ran into at the club that night? Saw him at the hotel tonight. He bowed to Sandford, and Sandford cut him dead. It set me thinking."

"The Sandfords entertained him somewhere, once upon a time, and he behaved like a cad. I don't know what about, and I don't care."

"Humph! I hope Giovanni gets off safely."

"I think he will."

When Merrihew had gone Hillard opened the shutters to clear the room of the tobacco smoke, and stood beside the sill, absorbing the keen night air and admiring the serene beauty of the picture which lay before him. The moon stood high and clear now, the tiled roofs shone mistily, and from some nearby garden came the perfume of boxwood and roses. All was silence; noisy Naples slept. He would see her face this time; he would tear aside the mystery. She had made a great mistake? That was of small consequence to him. He could laugh at Mrs. Sandford's warning. He was no green and untried youth; he was a man. Then he laughed aloud. It was so droll. Here was Merrihew in love with the soubrette, and he himself. . . . Was he in love, or was only his fancy trapped? A fine comedy! The soubrette and the prima donna! He closed the shutters, for the Neapolitan is naturally a thief, and an open window is as large as a door to him. He packed his cases, and this done, went to bed. For a time he could hear Merrihew in the adjoining room; but even this noise ceased. Hillard fell asleep and dreamed that he and Giovanni were being pursued by carabinieri in petticoats and half-masks, that Merrihew had won tons of napoleons at Monte Carlo, and that Kitty Killigrew was a princess in disguise. Such is the vagary of dreams.

(To Be Continued.)

Jews Regaining Palestine

JEWISH SETTLERS NEAR JERUSALEM.

DESPATCHES from Jerusalem tell of the remarkable strides made during the last few years in the repeopling of Palestine with Jews. The proclamation of the constitution in Turkey threw open the doors or Palestine and led to an enormous influx of Jewish colonists, who are already settled on some of the best lands of the country.

In Jerusalem alone four-fifths of the population now belong to the Jewish faith. Large tracts of land around Lake Tiberias have been bought up from poor natives and converted into prosperous farms. The plain of Sharon, between Jaffa and Lydda, is one vast garden, owned and tended by Jewish skill and labor. The Hauran, one of the most fertile wheat districts in the world, is being sold to Jewish syndicates.

Almost the whole of the extensive plain of Esdraelon has been bought up by Jews. Their prosperous colonies spread from Dan to Beersheba, and even further south to the outskirts of Egypt. Thousands are escaping from Persia to find shelter and protection in the Holy Land, while every ship from Odessa carries some of them. The Jordan Valley, once the property of the ex-Sultan, Abdul Hamid, is being eagerly sought after by Jewish capitalists. The Zionists, whose agents are distributed all over the land, are buying up the rich properties of the Mohommedan effendis, whose incomes since the revolution have lessened. At Jaffa, Tiberias, Safed and Haifa (Mount Carmel) Jews are reckoned by the tens of

THEODORE HERZEL.

thousands. Towns like Ramoth-Gilead, Bethlehem, Nazareth and Gaza, where a few years ago no Jew dared show his face, have now their Jewish quarters and synagogues.

The whole city of Jerusalem is essentially a Jewish town. Banking as well as trade and commerce is monopolized by Jews. The government has found it necessary to organize a company of Jewish gendarmes.

Hundreds of thousands of pounds are annually sent from Europe and America to enable the colonists to build homes, hospitals, schools and invalid homes. Over 100 Jewish schools already exist in Jerusalem alone. Synagogues are rising up everywhere.

The value of the land has risen four-fold. The ignorant and poverty stricken fellaheen (peasants) are being custed from their homes and villages by the European Jew settler, whose modern agricultural implements and methods have made the land produce harvests never dreamed of by the natives. The Anglo-Palestine company, a Zionist banking and commercial enterprise, is pushing the cause of Israel with energy. Theodore Herzel's plans, cut off by his death four years ago, are being revived and are being carried out.

TAVERNAY

A TALE of THE RED TERROR

by BURTON E STEVENSON

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CHAPTER XV.

The End of Gabrielle's Tower.

Not until we had reached the platform and come out into the clear moonlight and the radiance of the glow cast by the flames was it possible for us to examine the rope and ascertain if Pasdeloup had really provided us with a means of escape. It was a cord, light but of unusual strength, which had been passed from side to side of the bed to support the bedding, and not rotten as I had feared. But it was too short—a glance told me that—too short by many feet to reach from the parapet to the ground.

"We must use one of the windows," I said, and M. le Comte assented with a motion of the head.

I ran down to the floor below, and, closing my ears as well as I could to the shrieks and curses of the mob which was struggling to force a passage of the stair, flung back the shutter of the window which looked out upon the wood opposite the chateau. Then cautiously I scanned the ground about the tower, but could see no evidence of any guard, nor any stragglers from the mob which was hurling itself on Pasdeloup. With a deep breath of relief, I withdrew my head, and securing one end of the cord to the great hinge of the shutter, made a loop in the other.

At that instant, M. le Comte came down the stair, bringing the women with him. He noted my arrangements at a glance and approved them with a nod.

"Now, my love," he said, and Madame came forward at once, pale, but holding herself admirably in hand.

By the moonlight which flooded the apartment through the open window, I perceived, dark against her bosom, the handle of a dagger, and instantly I knew who had given it to her and why.

"I am ready, monsieur," she said, and lifted a radiant face to his. I knew that she believed she was going to her death and was not afraid.

"Good!" he cried. "You are setting us all an example of courage. Sit here on the window-sill—so; now swing your feet over—so; now place them in this loop and grasp the rope tightly. Stay close by the tower until we descend. It will be but a moment. And now good-by, my love."

She bent and kissed him, then let herself slide slowly from the window ledge, while we braced ourselves for the shock. I could see the shudder which shook her as she whirled for a moment in mid-air; I saw her teeth sink into her lip to restrain the cry of terror which rose in her throat. Then she succeeded in steadying herself, and we lowered her hand over hand.

"God grant that she has not been seen!" murmured M. le Comte, and from my heart I echoed the prayer.

In a moment the rope slackened and we knew that she had reached the ground. M. le Comte leaned out and looked down at her and waved his hand.

"She is safe," he said. "She has not been seen."

In a breath we had drawn the rope up again.

"Now, Charlotte," said M. le Comte, and I helped her to mount the window-ledge.

"Mademoiselle," I said hoarsely, "take this pistol; conceal it somewhere in your gown. And if you are surprised, if you see there is no escape, use it."

For an instant she did not understand; then, with a quick breath, she held out her hand.

"Thank you," she said quietly. "I shall not forget," and she thrust the weapon beneath her cloak.

"Good-by, my love!" I whispered, and, with a quick blush, she pressed her lips to mine. "My love! My love!"

She smiled at me and held her eyes on mine; then she passed slowly downward, out of sight. A moment more, and she, too, had reached the ground.

So concerned had we been in getting them safely down, that neither of us had thought or ear for the tumult beneath our feet; but now, as we paused an instant for breath, it seemed to me that it was mounting toward us.

"You're next, M. le Comte," I said; "and do not wait for me. Get under cover of the wood, and I will join you—but do not wait too long."

He hesitated an instant, then

Railroads and Agriculture.

IN THE newer parts of the west and south it has long been a common practice for the railroad companies to spend much money and energy in the promotion of agriculture and in building up the country tributary to their lines. They have done this, realizing that they must depend for their success upon the traffic which can be developed within reach of their stations. The railroads in such regions have advertised the land for sale and the opportunities existing for settlers. They have run excursions for homeseekers and they have maintained bureaus of information for the benefit of prospective newcomers. Sometimes the railways have organized and supported exhibitions, on trains or stationary, of the products of the region they have been interested in developing. Lately they have been giving much attention to the improvement of crops and farming methods in the territory from which they obtain the greater part of their business.

It is a decided novelty, however, to find railroad companies such as the Pennsylvania and the New York Central, in the most populous states of the oldest and best developed parts of the country, taking up, on a large scale, the same kind of teaching, by example and precept, and the same activities which have hitherto seemed peculiar to the promotion of growth and prosperity in new or backward districts and sections. It is a hopeful sign of boadening consciousness of the work which can be done and the gains which can be made in the great field of scientific agriculture and by the more enlightened use of natural resources.

Just now the division freight agents of the Pennsylvania company are distributing to farmers booklets dealing with such subjects as the cultivation of alfalfa and the use of lime to make land more productive. The same great railroad corporation is setting an example in practical forestry by planting hundreds of thousands of trees on mountain slopes and in valleys which would otherwise be practically useless. It is striving to improve the productiveness of the soil in all parts of Pennsylvania which are directly tributary to its lines.

The same enlightened selfishness is being displayed by the New York Central. That great corporation is buying farms here and there, in parts of New York which are especially backward, agriculturally speaking, or are showing signs of decay in respect to rural industries, and making object lessons of these same farms by bringing them to a high state of cultivation and productiveness. It is the intention of the company to continue this work, in a wide territory, tributary to its system. The same policy and the same method of promoting rural development and prosperity has been adopted by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad.

These two companies which are using model farms to teach the best possibilities of agriculture in New York seek to co-operate with the schools and colleges which maintain agricultural departments. They invite the fellowship and united effort of all who are working to the same end—larger returns from money and labor spent on the soil in one of the oldest of the states.

In the light of conditions existing in Europe there is no reason to doubt that very important results can be attained by such methods. The farms of the British Isles, France and Germany have been tilled much longer than the oldest parts of states like New York and Pennsylvania and yet the crops of these countries are far better, acre for acre, than the harvests obtained in any section of the United States. What is done in Europe can be done in America, just as surely and on a larger scale. In so far as the railroad companies contribute to such development of the country they build wider and deeper the foundations of their own prosperity. They serve their own interests in all that they do to make agriculture more effective. Incidentally, they contribute not a little to the general welfare and sound progress of the nation.

The Prairie Dog's Boarder

New York Sun.

"OF course you have heard it said," remarked the man from the West, "that rattlesnakes and prairie dogs are close friends, rent the same house and make a happy family.

"It is certain that the reptile is generally found in a prairie dog village, but I was once witness of a little scene which led me to doubt whether the prairie dog loves his boarder. I was riding after cattle in Wyoming not far from the Colorado line. Prairie dogs form the chief crop in that region, and their antics never failed to amuse me. On this particular occasion I noticed two dogs sitting with their noses close together, apparently deeply interested in the movements of a big rattler who was crawling lazily about near them. When the snake moved a length or two the dogs would follow him. When he stopped there were the cute little cusses, their noses close together, seemingly quite willing to wait until his majesty was ready to move again.

"Once the snake coiled, and then the dogs had business elsewhere, but when he straightened out they were on deck again. The rattler in his wriggling came to a hole and stopped there as though undecided whether to enter or not. Those two prairie dogs began to take on in the most unaccountable manner. They danced on one hind foot and rolled over. They dashed up against the snake as though anxious to help him along, and ever and anon would come to attention with their noses together, talking about it, I suppose.

"After a bit the snake began to slide into the hole. The dogs, though intent upon his movements, were quiet until the last of him had disappeared. Then they got to work, and the way they kicked dirt into that hole was remarkable. When the hole was full of loose dirt they tamped it down and then threw in more dirt and tamped that. They apparently knew their business thoroughly. They were not satisfied until the entrance to that hole was blocked with solid dirt.

"Then the little rascals seemed to be tickled to death and touched noses several times before they ambled off to look for another lazy snake. All of which makes me think that though the rattler lives with the prairie dog perhaps he comes, like your wife's folks, without any invitation and without paying any board.

"One other thing I have noticed about these peculiar little village people. I have often found thriving villages fully 15 miles distant from any known water. How do they live? Do they take a 30-mile trip every time they want a drink? Do they dig a well for common use, taking turns till they get down to water? Or, as many plainsmen think, is the prairie dog a natural born Kentuckian, who never drinks water at all?

"One other thing. The prairie dog world must be subjected to epidemics more vast and complex in their operations than anything among human kind. I have known a region to be alive with them. Then they would completely disappear for several years. Then they would begin to come in again. As no one ever seems to have seen them migrating and as there seems to be no reason why they should entirely desert a country in which they have been doing well I can only think that there are epidemics which sweep off whole populations of them."

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sprang to the sill.

"That is best," he assented. "We shall wait for you at the edge of the wood directly west of the tower. You cannot miss us. And we will wait until you come."

He gripped my hand, caught the rope and disappeared from the window. At the same instant, I turned and darted down the stair.

At every step the pandemonium below grew in volume until it seemed that all the fiends of hell were fighting on that narrow stair; the pungent smell of powder assailed my nostrils and through the darkness I caught the flash of musket and pistol and the flare of torches. But with a grasp of relief, I saw that the mob had not yet gained a foothold in the room.

I sprang to one side where an angle of the wall shielded me from the bullets, and paused to look about me. The air was thick with smoke, and not until I drew quite near could I perceive Pasdeloup's squat figure. He was standing at the head of the stair, a little to one side, his huge club raised in his hands. Ot that instant, a shaggy head appeared and the club fell upon it, crushing it like a shell of glass. The body pitched forward quivering, and again Pasdeloup raised his club and waited, like the very god of death.

As I silently took my place beside him, I perceived that the sounds from below were not all yells of rage and triumph; there were groans among them and oaths and screams of agony, and as the smoke lifted for an instant, I saw that the stair was cumbered with bodies.

A sort of panic seized upon the mob as it discovered its own losses, and for a moment it drew back in terror before this mysterious and fearful weapon, which slew and slew, silent, untiring. A sudden stillness fell upon them as they contemplated that bloody stair—a stillness broken only by those groans and curses. Then someone shouted a sharp command and a cloud of black smoke puffed into our faces and the odor of burning straw.

As I touched him on the arm, Pasdeloup, whose attention had been wholly concentrated on the stair, wheeled upon me, his club ready to strike.

"Come!" I shouted in his ear. "Come!" and I motioned to the stair behind us.

"M. le Comte," he demanded, "where is he?"

"He is safe," I answered. "So are the women! Save yourself!"

He glanced again at the stair and sniffed the air with distended nostrils.

"They are going to burn us out," he said, and even as he spoke, a tongue of yellow flame licked the bottom of the stair.

Then the wounded wretches stretched upon it understood the fate in store for them; their shrieks redoubled, but now there were prayers mingled with the curses. My heart turned sick within me as I looked at them.

"Come!" I urged and plucked at my companion's sleeve.

This time he nodded, and I ran up the stair. He followed at my heels.

"Here we are," I said, and paused at the open window.

He motioned me to precede him. I sprang to the sill, seized the cord and slid to the ground so rapidly that it burnt into my fingers, but I scarcely felt the pain. In a moment, Pasdeloup stood beside me.

"This way," he said, and without an instant's hesitation, led the way toward a thicket near the tower. We plunged into it without stopping to look back and pushed our way forward until we came to a little eminence bare of trees. Here we paused to take breath.

The dawn was just tinging the eastern sky, but across the cold, grey light there burst suddenly a mighty finger of flame. It was the tower, blazing like a monster torch, and I shuddered as I thought of the fate of the wretches who had perished there.

CHAPTER XVI.

The Tragedy.

Pasdeloup did not so much as glance at the blazing tower. He was gazing at the woods about us, scanning each thicket with eyes preternaturally bright. It was still too dark for me to discern anything at all in the smudge of shadow beneath the trees, but my companion seemed to labor under no such disability. I knew, of course, that he was searching for some trace of his master.

"He said he would wait for us at the edge of the wood," I told him, "straight westward from the tower."

"We came that way," said Pasdeloup gruffly. "It was there I thought to find him, but he was not there. I will go back again. Wait here for me."

In an instant he had disappeared beneath the trees so quietly that I did not hear so much as the rustle of a leaf. He melted into the forest; became a part of it.

I turned back to the tower and watched the flames as they leaped high in the heavens, as though striving to touch the stars, which faded and paled before the growing light in the east. Dawn was at hand, and I realized the folly of lingering there. That rope hanging from the window must be soon discovered—perhaps had been discovered long ere this—and pursuit, of course, would follow instantly. And my heart suddenly chilled at the thought that perhaps M. le Comte and the women had walked straight into a trap which had been set for them.

The thought brought me to my feet, and I looked to right and left with an overpowering feeling of helplessness. At the first stop I would be lost. And yet I could not stand idle—

A sudden vivid sense of companionship caused me to start around. It was Pasdeloup who had returned as noiselessly as he had gone.

"You found them?" I asked.

He shook his head and sank to a sitting posture, his brows knitted, his eyes staring straight before him. I burned to ask the direction of his search, the details of it, but something in his attitude warned me to hold my tongue. Then suddenly his face cleared and he sprang to his feet.

"Come," he said, and set off down the hill at a pace which I found it no small task to equal.

Once among the trees, the going was still more difficult. How my companion got ahead so swiftly and easily I could not understand. As for myself, I floundered through the underbrush and over the uneven ground as best I could; but the best was bad enough, and more than once I fancied that Pasdeloup had abandoned me to my own resources, but always I found him patiently awaiting me. He seemed to have some well-defined objective point in view, for he went straight forward without looking to right or left. We came at the end of a few moments into a gentle valley, nearly free of trees, and up this he turned almost at a run. At last I panted after him up a little hill and found him calmly sitting at the top.

I flung myself beside him, breathless, utterly exhausted.

"Do not wait for me," I said, as soon as I could speak. "You must find them— they need you more than I. I will shift for myself."

"We stop here," he answered, gruffly. "They must pass this way."

At last I was able to sit up and look about me. The hill on which we were stood at the junction of two little valleys.

"They must come by one of those," continued Pasdeloup. "We will wait until they pass."

"But why did they not wait for us in the wood?" I questioned. "Perhaps M. le Comte gave me up when I did not follow him."

"No," said Pasdeloup. "They waited; but they were discovered and forced to flee."

"Discovered?" I repeated, despairingly.

"At least, a body of peasants passed over the spot where they had stopped. They may not have been seen."

I breathed again.

"And they will pass this way?"

"They must, if they keep to the cover of the woods."

"They will, of course, do that," I said, and strained my eyes down each of the valleys in turn.

Our position commanded a considerable view of the surrounding country, but the chateau was hidden from our sight by a low spur of hill which ran down into the valley at our left. I fancied I could still see in the sky the reflection of the light from the burning tower, but a moment later, I saw it was the sun, just peeping over the trees to the east.

Then I began to chafe at the delay, for it seemed to me that we were wasting time. I glanced at my companion and found that seemingly he had totally forgotten me.

"Pasdeloup," I said at last, "are you quite sure that M. le Comte must pass this hill?"

He looked up with a start and a frown.

"Yes," he answered harshly, and I saw that he himself was troubled at the delay. "To north and south are only open fields, where people are working, and many houses. He could not hope to pass that way unseen, especially with the women. He will know this. He will know that he must follow this valley to the west. In this way he can keep to the shelter of the hills until he reaches the valley of the Dive. Beyond that is the Bocage."

"You are right," I agreed; "it is the Bocage he will seek to reach. There he will be safe. But perhaps he has already passed."

Pasdeloup shook his head.

"Impossible. We came by a shorter way which the women could not have followed. Besides, he said he would wait for you. It is that which is delaying him. He fancies you are lost somewhere in the woods down yonder. I shall have to seek him," and he rose to his feet with sudden resolution.

Then he stopped and stood for an instant staring down the valley.

"There they are!" he cried. "There they are!"

I sprang to my feet and followed with my eyes his pointed finger. For some moments I saw nothing—only the tangle of trees and underbrush; then I caught a movement among the trees and three figures came out into a little glade below us.

The women came forward slowly and with difficulty, as though already weary. M. le Comte paused to look back.

"You were right," I said, touched to the heart. "He is still looking for me," But Pasdeloup had placed his hand behind his ear and was listening intently, his face of a sudden rigid as stone.

"They have waited for you too long," he said roughly, "They are followed," and he plunged down the hillside toward them, I after him.

M. le Comte had given an arm to each of the women and was hurrying them forward, encouraging each in turn. Not until we were almost upon them did he hear us; then he snatched out his pistols and whirled toward us.

"M. le Comte!" I cried. "Madame!" but my eyes were only for that other face, gray and dreary in the cold light of the morning. She had been staring listlessly at the ground, but at sound of my voice she started round upon me, her face white as death and clutched at Madame for support.

"Tavernay!" cried M. le Comte, a great light in his face. "And Pasdeloup! Ah, I understand now why you lingered!" and he held out a hand to each of us. "We thought you dead! We thought the flames had caught you!"

"Come," said Pasdeloup. "This is no time for words."

"You are right," agreed his master. "Tavernay, I again entrust Charlotte to you."

I crossed to her and took her hands in mine and drew her to me.

"I thought you dead," she murmured, raising brimming eyes to mine. "I thought you had stayed too long!" and I felt how she was trembling.

"Come!" cried Pasdeloup again, "there is a hiding place, if we can only reach it," and he glanced anxiously over his shoulder.

I drew my love forward, my arms still about her.

"We are going to escape," I murmured in her ear. "We are going to be very happy. God intends it."

She looked up into my eyes and smiled tremulously. I could guess how near she was to absolute exhaustion, and did my best to save her. Our way, for a time, led over a smooth meadow, then we plunged into the rocky bed of a brook, which mounted so steeply that our progress was very slow. The way grew more and more rough, great boulders blocked the path and on either side the banks of the torrent rose abruptly to a height of many feet.

Then, from far down the valley behind us, came the bay of a hound.

M. le Compte stopped and listened. "I know that bay," he said. "That is Roland. What can he be hunting?"

"He is hunting his master," answered Pasdeloup grimly. "Goujon devised that trick."

"Goujon!" murmured M. le Compte. "Always Goujon."

"It was he trained the dog," added Pasdeloup. "Come. We are losing time."

"The women cannot go much farther along such a road as this," his master warned him.

"We have not far to go—just around that turn, yonder, and we are safe."

Suddenly behind us rose a chorus of savage yells.

I drew my companion to me and half carried her up the steep slope over which, in rainy weather, the torrent plunged. Pasdeloup had already reached the top. As I looked back I saw a mob of men clambering savagely over the rocks below. At that moment M. le Compte panted up, with Madame in his arms.

"There," he said with a smile of triumph, as he placed her on her feet. "That is accomplished! For the moment we are safe. They will never dare—"

A single musket shot rang out; I saw the smoke drift slowly up—and at the same instant Madame staggered and fell into her husband's outstretched arms.

"What is it?" he cried. "Oh, my love! My love!"

Her eyes were open and she was gazing fondly at him. She tried to speak, but could not. Her lips were flecked with blood. Then her eyes closed, her arm fell limp—

It had happened so suddenly that I could scarcely realize it—could scarcely believe it—

"Come," said Pasdeloup, again, and touched his master's arm.

M. le Comte lifted to us a face convulsed.

"Go!" he said hoarsely. "Pasdeloup, I charge you with those two. Save them! I can hold this mob back."

Pasdeloup looked down at them. They were very near and climbing steadily upward. With a strength almost superhuman, he caught up a huge boulder and sent it bounding toward them down the slope. They saw it coming and scattered; then, when a second followed it, fled wildly.

Their advance had been checked for the moment.

Pasdeloup turned back to his master.

"Come," he said again.

M. le Comte laid his wife's body gently down and stood erect.

"I tell you I die here," he said, a great calmness in his eyes. "Will you obey me, or will you not? I command you to guide these two to the hiding place you spoke of."

For an instant Pasdeloup's eyes blazed defiance; then he glanced down at the enemy and his lips curved into a smile. He bent his head and set off up the stream.

"Follow him, Tavernay," commanded M. le Comte, seeing that I hesitated. "I would not save my life, if I could—it is loathsome to me. I commend Charlotte to you. Go straight west to the Bocage—there you will find friends, God bless you!"

"I cannot go," I faltered. "I cannot leave you here! That would be too cowardly!"

"Cowardly!" he echoed, facing around upon me. "It is I who have chosen the coward's part! To you I give a duty far more difficult. Ah, here they come," he added, and he raised his pistols. "Go—I beg of you. Be brave enough to go!"

I could do nothing but obey—no other path lay open. With sinking heart I passed my arm again around the waist of my companion, who seemed only half conscious of what was happening, and followed Pasdeloup, who was awaiting us impatiently at a little distance.

"This way," he said, and he turned from the bed of the torrent up the steep hillside. I paused for one backward glance at the friend I had abandoned; he was standing erect, pistols in hand—the tears blinded me and I hastened on.

In a moment, Pasdeloup stopped. "Do you see that ledge of rock up yonder overgrown with vines?" he asked. "Put the vines aside and you will find a very comfortable cavern. Enter it and you are safe."

"And you?" I asked, seeing that he turned away.

"I? Oh, I return to my master!" and he was off in an instant.

I looked at him, touched anew by that dog-like devotion, until he disappeared from sight down the bed of the torrent. In the distance I heard a rattle of muskets; they were attacking him, then; and I pictured to myself that gallant figure defying them, his eyes gleaming, a smile upon his lips. Ah, if I were only there beside him!

Then suddenly, I became conscious of a dead weight on my arm, and glanced down to see that Charlotte was lying there unconscious.

(To Be Continued.)

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The Awakening of the States.

New York World.

Following the refusal of the Michigan courts to admit the telephone and telegraph merger to operate in the State on the ground that it is a combination which would eliminate competition, the Ohio attorney general has the Morgan purchase of telephone interests in Toledo under investigation with a view to prosecution, if the transaction proves to be a first step in a consolidation of the Bell and independent systems.

The legal questions involved in the proceedings are not the same, but a similarity of action on the part of the State authorities is revealed which is important as showing the growing watchfulness of the States to prevent monopolistic combinations and to apply the remedy before instead of after the fact.

There is cause for satisfaction in this disposition of States to exercise their well-defined powers of corporation control and to dispose of the new problems of organized capital before they become Federal issues. If they had exercised these powers earlier there would be no occasion for the consideration of a national incorporation act by Congress. There would be no question of Federal licenses, and the notion that the general government is the source of all legislative virtue so far as trusts and corporations are concerned would not be so prevalent.

A Chance to Make Money

Yes, elegant free homesteads can still be had in Mexico where many Americans are now locating. You need not go to Mexico, but are required to have five acres of fruit trees planted within five years. For information address the Jantha Plantation Co., Block 594, Pittsburg, Pa. They will plant and care for your trees on shares, so you can make a thousand dollars a year. It is never hot, never cold. The health conditions are perfect.

Man and His Ways.

Columbus State Journal.

In the recent municipal contest in Kansas City, one colored man did especially effective work, making his fight on high grounds—no pay, no promise, no reward. He is thus referred to by the Kansas City Star:

"It happens that Billy Hueston has a black skin. It happens that the men whose votes he appealed for on behalf of the city are of the same color. But that fact in no wise detracts from the fine quality of citizenship of Hueston and such as he. There are plenty of negroes in Kansas City who are making a brave fight for civic decency among their own people. Good citizens!"

That sounds good. There are lots of colored men in this town on the same high plane. The colored people hold the balance of power when it comes to politics. How fine it would be if there were some Huestons here to throw that balance onto the scale for the decency and honor of the city whenever that situation presented itself!

ARIZONA RUBY FREE.

To introduce our genuine Mexican Diamonds, we will send FREE on request a genuine Arizona Ruby in the rough, and our illustrated catalogue of genuine MEXICAN DIAMONDS. These exactly resemble finest genuine blue-white diamonds, yet we sell at 1-40 the cost of latter. Cut by experts stand well test; only gem of its kind sold with PERMANENT BRILLIANCY GUARANTEED. ½ or 1 carat stone sent on approval, registered mail, for $1 deposit, as guarantee of good faith. Write today. The Mexican Diamond Importing Co., Dept. LL2, Las Cruces, New Mexico.

About an "Outlook" Article.

Hartford Courant.

We take it for granted that one of the editorial articles in the New Year's issue of the Outlook did not pass under Editor Lyman Abbott's eyes on its way to the press. The topic of the article is "Despicable Journalism." The gist of the article is that an English poet (William Watson), while mentally unhinged and irresponsible, made a certain statement to a New York newspaper; that immediately a great number of newspapers pounced up on it as a delicious morsel to be rolled under the tongue of the great "American public;" that they made a tumultuous onslaught on Mr. Watson; and that they did this because they are edited by men whose conception of journalism "is that of the sleuth-hound bent on tracking personal scandal." First pausing to remark that the hound here introduced is new to natural history, we clip a sentence from the Outlook article:

"The revolting aspect of the business is the eagerness with which these wholly personal matters were exploited in large type from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the reputation of a man whose work has been marked by unusual distinction and dignity eclipsed in a day, and an honorable reputation thrown to the rubbish-heap by a band of journalism which does not scruple to use both a man and a reputation as material for a sensational story, and then throws both aside as mere refuse."

Now, what are the facts? Until Mr. R. Watson came forward and explained that his brother's mind was clouded, not one American Newspaper in a thousand had any knowledge or suspicion on the subject. We greatly doubt whether the Outlook writer himself did. That a well-known English poet had included in a new volume of poems (against the protest of his publisher) certain bitter verses which had set all intellectual London talking was news of the day, and perfectly legitimate news. When he came to this country and said—"for publication"—that the bitter verses were aimed at the Prime Minister's wife and daughter and grew out of a talk with the younger woman under her father's roof, the unanimity with which American newspapers condemned the performance was, to our thinking, very creditable to them. If he had been a sane and responsible man—as they then supposed him to be—his offence would have been unpardonable. As soon as his misfortune was made known by his brother, the press—with a sincere word of sympathy—turned away at once from a closed incident.

The Outlook writer ends his article advising American editors had reporters to read one of Stedman's poems. We commend to his own study an older book, which has things to say about bearing false witness against one's neighbors.

A Ring 3,200 Years Old.

London Globe.

The Musee Guimet of Paris has just acquired a priceless treasure, provided that it will bear investigation better than did the notorious tiara of the Louvre a few years ago. M. Guimet, whose name the museum bears, is an antiquarian and a voluminous writer on antiquities. He seems quite satisfied that he has added to his collection a ring of the time of Rameses II., who flourished about 1,300 years before our era. The ring was acquired from a family of Grenoble in whose possession it had been for long years, and the former owners produced documents which satisfied M. Guimet as to the authenticity of his acquisition. The ring bears hieroglyphic inscriptions showing that it graced the hand of Nefritarimeri Mout, one of the wives of the once powerful monarch of Egypt. The ring is of thick gold, carrying a cornellan stone rectangular, large and flat. The stone is enclosed in gold and the ring itself is ornamented with a fillet of gold. The stone tells the story in hieroglyphics said to represent the king and Nefritarimeri. The perfection of the entaillure is considered proof of the genuineness of the ring, for the modern engraver seldom succeeds with that sureness of cut which is the wonder and admiration of all who are familiar with the engraving of the ancients. The ring, we are further told, although gracing the hand of a court beauty of Egypt in the depths of past ages, would not be much sought after by a fashionable lady today.

CLEAR-HEADED

Head Bookkeeper Must Be Reliable.

The chief bookkeeper in a large business house in one of our great western cities speaks of the harm coffee did for him:

"My wife and I drank our first cup of Postum a little over two years ago, and we have used it ever since, to the entire exclusion of tea and coffee. It happened in this way:

"About three and a half years ago I had an attack of pneumonia, which left a memento in the shape of dyspepsia, or rather, to speak more correctly, neuralgia of the stomach. My 'cup of cheer' had always been coffee or tea, but I became convinced, after a time, that they aggravated my stomach trouble. I happened to mention the matter to my grocer one day and he suggested that I give Postum a trial.

"Next day it came, but the cook made the mistake of not boiling it sufficiently and we did not like it much. This was, however, soon remedied, and now we like it so much that we will never change back. Postum, being a food beverage instead of a drug, has been the means of curing my stomach trouble, I verily believe, for I am a well man today and have used no other remedy.

"My work as chief bookkeeper in our Co.'s branch house here is of a very confining nature. During my coffee-drinking days I was subject to nervousness and 'the blues' in addition to my sick spells. These have left me since I began using Postum and I can conscientiously recommend it to those whose work confines them to long hours of severe mental exertion."

"There's a Reason."

Look in pkgs. for the little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

The FARMSTEAD

QUESTIONS FOR ANSWER

The following questions are submitted to readers to answer. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers possible.

Will some Farmstead reader kindly tell me of a good remedy for lice on cattle?—B., Heating, W. Va.

I would like to have a recipe for curing a dog of the mange. One was published some time ago, but I have lost it. Will somebody reply?—R., N. C.

I have a goat skin, tanned, but I want to dye it black. Will some one tell me how to do it?—L., Petrolia, Cal.

Somebody kindly tell me of some way to take ink stains out of corduroy breeches without fading them?—K., Oswego, Ore.

I have a valuable maltese cat that is subject to fits. I want a remedy. She gets no meat.—Y., Draper, Ore.

Will somebody please tell me how to clean the white Angora robes used in baby carriages?—S., Livingston, Mont.

HENHOUSE AND WOODSHED

One man who keeps a small flock of chickens has a unique arrangement in the form of a combination poultryhouse and woodshed. The building is something like 20 feet long by about 80 feet wide. It is made of dressed pine boards on a foundation of natural stone laid in cement. In one end is a room for wood and kindling, and in the other end a place for the chickens. A loose board partition separates the two rooms, with a small opening in the wall near the bottom large enough for the chickens to go from one room to the other. This opening is fitted with a small sliding door to be closed at night in the wood room.

Such a combination house as this for a small flock of chickens and for keeping fire wood and kindling dry and in the shelter is a good building to be located comparatively near the dwelling. The extra space in the wood room with the loose partition affords plenty of air for the fowls without having the doors and windows open on cold nights. Nest boxes are in both the poultry room and the wood room. During the day the hens can find exercise in the wood room, and the high nest boxes are convenient both for the hens and the poultryman. The wood room serves both as a place for storing food and as a scratching shed for the poultry, and with a little care in piling the wood the hens will not soil it, and they will derive much benefit in scratching in the chips and sawdust.

When the incubating season opens and the laying hens can be out most of the time the nests in the wood room are used for setting hens, with all openings closed to exclude laying stock and other intruders.

CHOLERA HOGS

Carcasses of hogs which have died from cholera should be immediately burned or buried deeply and covered with quicklime. Separate the sick from the well hogs and divide the well hogs into two or more groups and separate them as widely as practical. As the germs of cholera gain access to the system only through the digestive tract, the line of prevention is well marked. All feed and drinking troughs should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. If the troughs are of metal, holding them over a blaze will be effective. Streams that do not rise on the home farm should be suspected as a possible carrier of infection and for this reason water from wells should be given. Feed sparingly. Where hog cholera serum is used, the hogs should remain in the infected yard.

FEEDING DUCKS

The feeding and management of poultry has been studied by a number of the stations. In most cases the work has been confined to chickens, although some noteworthy investigations have been conducted with geese. Quite recently three of the stations have reported experiments with ducks.

The Michigan station studied the comparative growth made by 30 young ducks and this same number of chickens on similar rations. The ducks were two weeks old at the beginning of the test and were fed middlings, corn and bran, together with the necessary grit and green food (lettuce), and were given the run of a small yard with a grass patch. The chickens were fed bran and relatively more corn meal than the ducks, but had no middlings. They were also given lettuce and allowed the run of a grass plat. Both chickens and ducks were given skim milk in addition to the other feed. At the beginning of the test the ducks weighed 13.25 pounds and the chickens 7.5 pounds. In five weeks the ducks were nearly ready for the early market and had gained 108.75 pounds, they had eaten 41.3 pounds of corn, 32.1 pounds of middlings, 43.4 pounds of bran, 59 pounds of lettuce and 88 pounds of skim milk. The total cost of a pound of gain was 1.9 cents. In the same period the chickens had gained 30 pounds and had consumed 52.2 pounds of corn, 25.9 pounds of bran, 44.5 pounds of lettuce and 44.3 pounds of skim milk. The total cost of a pound of gain was 4.84 cents. In discussing the profits corn and bran are rated at $14 and middlings at $15 per ton, milk at 20 cents per 100, and lettuce at 1 cent per pound. The ducks gained much more rapidly than the chickens, were not large enough for market at the close of the test and the feding was continued for some time before they were sold.

At the North Carolina station 18 Pekin ducks were fed for 56 days from the time they were hatched. At the beginning of the test the total food consisted of 4.4 ounces of corn meal and an equal amount of bran per head daily, while at the close of the test 6 pounds 10 ounces of meal, 4 pounds, 3 ounces of bran and 3 pounds 5 ounces of bone were fed daily. In addition to the grain an amount of fine grit equal to one-sixth of the weight of the grain and chopped green clover equal to one-fourth the bulk of the ration were also fed. All the feed was mixed with water to a crumbly mass and fed in troughs. No water was allowed except for drinking purposes. In this test corn meal, cut bone and grit were each rated at 1 cent per pound, and wheat bran at ½ cent per pound. Account was also taken of the value of the clover fed, the eggs set and the food of hens carrying the ducks. The ducks weighed two ounces when hatched and four pounds fifteen and one-half ounces at the close of the test. The cost of a pound of gain was 5.05 cents; that is, the ducks cost on an average 25 cents to fatten and were sold for 50 cents each.

Experiments at the New York state station showed that ducks did not thrive and make rapid growth unless they were fed a considerable amount of animal matter, the most rapid and economical gains being made when from 40 to 50 per cent of the protein of the ration was supplied in the form of animal matter.

STARTING ASPARAGUS

There are two methods of starting an asparagus bed—by propagation and by the setting out of crowns of roots.

It is very difficult to distinguish between the varieties, and doubtless many varieties come from one bed when ordered from unscrupulous seedmen.

The growing of one's own plants is the most judicious, as before the working of the soil for the asparagus enables the putting of the soil in the most friable condition.

There are certain objections to growing one's own seed, but nevertheless it is the most profitable way. When the young sprouts appear in the spring the earliest and most desirable should be marked by stakes, and when the seeds appear early in the bed they should be picked up and placed in bags to dry.

Those selected stalks should be in bunches where it is possible, so that they may be easily polonized. They should be allowed to sprout so that they may be easily harvested.

It has been found that the top 10 or 12 inches of the stalks do not produce the best berries or seeds, so this portion should be cut off the plant to the lower branches.

Another discovery by the German scientists is that the male plants are strongest and earliest in appearing, as there is not much of their vitality used in the production of seeds.

The stalks for seed production can be harvested, stored away and kept until the picking, cleaning and preserving of the seed can be done carefully.

The light seed can be placed in water for a few days to loosen the skin and pulp, which is afterwards easily removed by rolling in the hands. The seeds are then placed on paper to dry and should be planted within two years.

The seeds should be planted in rich, sandy soil, about one and a half inches deep, in rows one and a half feet apart and the plants not closer than two inches in the row.

Very much depends upon the selection of the plants. For the most strong, healthy plants it is desirable to obtain a large one-year-old crown with well developed buds and plenty of roots.

The soil most suitable to the asparagus plant is a light sandy soil with a fair amount of fertility in it.

Heavy soil in which the ground water is near the surface is not desirable. It should be light, easily worked, and free from roots, stones or any trash which will hinder the growth of the spears.

The slope of the field should be enough to carry off the surface water. A southern exposure is most desirable, because any other means shade some portion of the day, and that is not what the asparagus will do best in.

Freedom from weeds is as necessary as fertility, and the fertility can be acquired by the heavy applications of manure as mulches. To the end that the weeds may be few, a hoe-crop for two years before planting asparagus is well.

DIFFERENT METHODS

It is generally conceded by the best stockmen and farmers, as well as by authorities of some of the experiment stations, that meat animals of the future will have to be fed and finished in a different manner from what they have been. Less corn and more nitrogenous feeds in the form of clover, cowpeas and alfalfa, supplemented with better pastures, must be used in order to make the production profitable and at the same time make more and better manure for maintaining the fertility of the land.

Corn fodder and stover have in the past been used to a considerable extent in steer feeding, thus utilizing nearly all of the corn plant. Feeding silage to beef steers is gradually gaining in favor, and by the use of silos and silage in beef production all of the corn plant can be used to good advantage.

The legumes, including clover and alfalfa of the north and cowpeas of the south, have been found very profitable and economical in feeding both steers and hogs. Careful experiments have shown that a steer will make more economical gains on about half the corn usually fed with about an equal weight of alfalfa hay than on a diet of corn, with the dressed meat of a higher grade. Alfalfa on the farm before it is baled and marketed is worth only about half as much as corn, pound for pound, hence the gain to the grower in using the hay as a part of the finishing ration.

Growing and finishing hogs has already been radically changed over wide sections. More of forage crops such as alfalfa and cowpeas are being used, with less corn.

HORSE CARE

This is the time of year when we must be careful with the horses. They will stand much use, but not abuse. In winter, says the Chicago Weekly Inter Ocean. We must remember, too, that they are subject to heat and cold, rest and fatigue, thirst and hunger, as human beings. If their laws of health are violated they suffer physically, and we will suffer financially.

In most parts of the country the roads are not so good in winter as they are in summer, hence the team on the road has hard work at this time of the year. If the road is muddy and a heavy load is to be drawn, the team comes warmer and more fatigued than when drawing the same load in hot weather, when the roads are good. In winter, too, with shorter days and generally less work to do, the team is not worked so much as at other seasons, hence it is weaker and less resistant. The horses may be fat, but their muscles and flesh are not firm and strong.

Heavy exertion soon brings out the sweat. They are working with their overcoats on, and when these thick coats get wet with sweat and the animals are compelled to stand still, they soon become chilled. When a man becomes warm at hard work in winter he takes off his overcoat, and perhaps his coat and vest. By this means he is able to keep his body cool and work with ease. But not so with the horse. He must keep his warm winter overcoat on, and when this becomes wet with sweat he is apt to contract cold and pneumonia, a trouble not easily controlled when once contracted.

When working horses in winter we should drive them slowly in starting out, and if they become hot or wet with sweat during the time they should be allowed to walk slowly before reaching home, or the work is ended, in order to cool off and dry some before feeding and watering time.

While driving on a cold day we are seated up in the cold without exercise and hence the colder we become the colder we imagine the horses are. In most instances exactly the reverse is the case. At the end of the journey the horses are the warmest and most fatigued. If it is impossible to let them cool off before the work is done or the journey is ended, then blanket them heavily as soon as they are unhitched or tied for standing.

The heated horse will drink more than the one that is not heated, hence never water the horse immediately after very hard work in winter, but let him stand in a warm stall for half an hour or longer. The very warm horse with his stomach full of probably cold water and ice-cold air to chill from without, is in a good condition to become afflicted with pneumonia, from which he is not likely to recover.

There are few diseases among horses or men so easily contracted and so difficult to control as pneumonia, or winter fever as it is sometimes called, which is simply congestion and inflammation of the lungs brought on by a too sudden chilling of the blood. But it must be remembered that the lungs are one of the most essential vital organs of the animal. Their function is respiration, and when breathing is cut off, or even reduced much below normal, no animal can live for more than a few minutes. Prevention is better than a cure.

Another cause of trouble with horses in winter is feeding them too much of highly nutritious feeds, such as clover hay, letting them stand for a long time without work or proper exercise, and then driving or working them too hard. Fast driving or heavy work, sometimes of only an hour's duration, will bring on a case of kidney trouble that will disable the animal for a long time, or perhaps cause its death.

FEED FOR THE COW

It is said the last pound of feed given a dairy cow is the one from which the profit comes. It requires about 50 per cent of the feed a cow consumes for bodily maintenance, and only the last 50 per cent goes for milk. If less than she requires is given, and she will yield a full flow of milk, her flesh will be consumed to make up the deficiency. If not enough feed is given, and she does not produce as much milk as she is capable of producing, then the cow is maintained at a loss.

The trouble with most of us is that we do not feed our cows to the limit of their healthy digestive capacity. We are keeping a large number of cows on a proportionately small quantity of feed. We do better to sell half the cows and feed the other half better.

Did you ever notice how much milk a family will get from just one cow when that cow is cared for and fed in the very best possible way? We know of a man living in a small town and who owns one milch cow who gets almost three times as much milk annually from her as does the average farmer or dairyman from the same grade of cow. The reason is that he has a comfortable stall for his cow and feeds and waters her very regularly on the best that is to be had, and all she will consume. She simply pours down the milk, but the man pours the feed into her, and it is rich feed, the best that can be had from the near by flour and feed mill.

Much is said and written about nutritive values of feeds. That is all very good. But we will never get the full values of any feeds from dairy cows unless we feed them all they will eat. Remember that the last pound counts for milk and that the first pound goes to feed the cow's body.

FACTS ABOUT MEAT

Probably no part of the daily expenditure for food requires as much thought as the purchase of meat, for meat is expensive and the difference in price of the different cuts is not almake a guide to the difference in food values. Every housekeeper should make a careful study of the various cuts.

Veal should be thoroughly cooked. It is deficient in fat, and has not much flavor. Good veal is pink in color and has white fat.

Beef is digested easily, and a healthy stomach will digest it without any trouble.

The most expensive cuts of meat come from the parts of the animal where the muscles are little used. These cuts are tender, fine grained and of good flavor. On the other hand, those parts much used produce tougher cuts, but they are often very juicy and of fine flavor if properly cooked. The tough meat forms more than half the animal, but is just as nutritious as tender meat. While, in many cases, the tender cuts are desirable and preferable for people who have a large income, the cheaper cuts may be used to better advantage if well cooked.

Reducing the Sombrero.

Tepic correspondence Mexican Herald.

The charro hat is doomed in the territory of Tepic, and orders have been given by the prefecture of police that after January 31 all sombreros must not be larger than a certain prescribed size. This disposition of the authorities is due to the fact that the sombrero charro has become a veritable nuisance, some of them being almost three feet in width, and when three or four rancheros sit down in a restaurant there is scarcely room for any one else. The edict, therefore, has gone forth that the wide sombrero is soon to be a memory of the past, and any one caught wearing one larger than the prescribed size will be punished by the authorities.

For Lame Back

An aching back is instantly relieved by an application of Sloan's Liniment.

This liniment takes the place of massage and is better than sticky plasters. It penetrates—without rubbing—through the skin and muscular tissue right to the bone, quickens the blood, relieves congestion, and gives permanent as well as temporary relief.

Here's the Proof.

Mr. JAMES C. LEE, of 1100 9th St. S.E., Washington, D.C., writes: "Thirty years ago I fell from a scaffold and seriously injured my back. I suffered terribly at times; from the small of my back all around my stomach was just as if I had been beaten with a club. I used every plaster I could get with no relief. Sloan's Liniment took the pain right out, and I can now do as much ladder work as any man in

Mammoth Whiskey Offer That Is Bringing Us 100,000 New Customers

Because, without a doubt, it is an offer, quality and quantity considered, that has never before been equalled by any whiskey concern in the world.

OUR SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY OFFER

4 FULL QUARTS Mellow Springs Whiskey $2.25

8 FULL QUARTS Mellow Springs Whiskey $4.25

12 FULL QUARTS Mellow Springs Whiskey $6.25

Think of it! On the 12-quart order this fine whiskey for only 52 cents a quart.

We are making this unheard of offer solely for the purpose of introducing **Mellow Springs Whiskey.** We know that once a consumer tries our goods he will always remain a permanent customer of our reliable house.

Mellow Springs is a pure, straight whiskey of full strength and exquisite flavor. It is not a cheap, fiery tasting blend, compound or mixture so much of which is sold now-a-days under the name of whiskey. We guarantee it. We give you the privilege to test it in any way you like, and if you don't say it's the finest whiskey you ever tasted, and if you don't consider this the **biggest whiskey bargain** you ever had you may return what you have not used and we will promptly refund your money. Be one of our 100,000 new customers. Get the best and most for your money.

Maycliffe Dist. Co., 260 S. 4th St., St. Louis, Mo.

12 FULL BOTTLES 100 Proof Lackland Whiskey $4.80 Express Prepaid

SEND us $4.80 and we will send you, express prepaid, 12 full 16-ounce bottles of 100-proof straight LACKLAND KENTUCKY WHISKEY.

This special offer is made for the purpose of acquainting you with the merits of LACKLAND Whiskey. If we did not believe that each order we fill means more regular patrons for LACKLAND Whiskey, we could not afford to make this offer.

LACKLAND Whiskey is pure, wholesome and mellow; every drop is real whiskey, with the right flavor to it. You CAN'T get a better whiskey. It is straight 100-proof, *guaranteed under the National Pure Food Law.* It is highly recommended for medicinal purposes on account of its purity and full strength.

LACKLAND Whiskey is guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction. You may try any bottle, and if it does not come up to your fullest expectation return the other eleven and we will promptly refund the money. All shipments made the same day order is received. Make remittance by Postal or Express Money Order, or St. Louis or New York Exchange, payable to

Lackland Dist. Co., Dept. 80 ST. LOUIS, MO.

NOTICE:—All orders from Colo., Ariz., New Mex., Nev., Idaho, Utah, N. Dak., Mont. and Pacific Coast States must be accompanied by $12.80 for *24 Bottles, Express Prepaid.* Write for complete price list of Lackland Fine Liquors.

PRICE LIST SENT FREE UPON APPLICATION

RIEGER'S PURE OLD MONOGRAM WHISKEY

Purity and age guarantee **Good Whiskey.** Rieger's Monogram is absolutely pure and wholesome. **Guaranteed by us under the Pure Food Laws.** Its exquisite, smooth, mellow flavor has made it a lasting favorite with over 100,000 satisfied customers. We are U. S. Registered Distillers (Distillery No. 330, 5th Dist., of Ky.). Why pay exhorbitant prices, when you can buy Rieger's Monogram Whiskey at the regular wholesale dealer's price, and save money by ordering your goods shipped direct

We Prepay All Express Charges

8 Qts. Rieger's Monogram PRIVATE STOCK $5.00

4 Qts. Rieger's Monogram EXTRA FINE $3.00

FREE WITH EACH ORDER

Two sample bottles of Rieger's Fine Monogram Whiskey, Gold-tipped Whiskey Glass and Patent Corkscrew.

Send us an order and when you get the Whiskey, test it for flavor, smoothness and all the essentials of **GOOD Whiskey.** Compare it with other Whiskey (no matter what the price); test it for medicinal purposes; let your friends try it; if necessary to satisfy yourself on these points—then if you are not thoroughly convinced that "Rieger's Monogram" is as good or better than any Whiskey you ever drank, return the balance to us and we will pay return charges and at once send you every cent of your money.

J. RIEGER & CO., 1541 Genesee St., Kansas City, Mo.

1 Full Quart Whiskey FREE

Try It At Our Expense

There are all sorts of claims for superiority among distillers and Mail Order Whiskey Houses, and while we feel sure that our Fels 3-Star Whiskey can't be beat, or even equaled in quality, or price, still we are not going to ask anyone to risk their money on our judgment; therefore, we are going to give, absolutely free, one full quart bottle to test. We want you to prove, by drinking it, that Fels 3-Star Whiskey is pure, wholesome, fully aged, mellow as can be and above all has *real whiskey* strength. We want you to add half water to it if you like and we say that you will still have stronger and better whiskey than most Mail Order Houses sell at our price. Anyone can easily understand that should we put out bottles of whiskey free that we would be flooded with requests from unscrupulous people and dealers and lay ourselves open to a fearful onslaught. This we cannot do, but nevertheless, the bottle is free to honest people.

Now here is our proposition:

We will send you one full quart bottle of Fels 3-Star Whiskey, absolutely free, along with your first order for 8 full quart bottles of Fels 3-Star Whiskey for $5.45 and we pay the express charges. After you receive the 9 full quart bottles, open one of them, test it anyway you like and if not entirely satisfactory, you have the privilege of returning to us the remaining 8 bottles and the one extra bottle you may keep free and we will immediately return your $5.45. Or send us $2.95 for 4 full quart bottles of Fels 3-Star Whiskey, express prepaid, and we will include one test bottle free. Test the free bottle and if not absolutely satisfactory and the best whiskey you ever tasted at any price just return to us the 4 bottles and keep the free bottle and we will refund your $2.95 without question or argument. With each order we give a free Gold Tipped Glass and Patent Corkscrew. Remember, we say we pay the express charges, look close before you permit some of the low prices of Mail Order Houses to get your order and make you pay the express charges.

We mean to prove superiority in the whiskey business, we mean to prove at our expense, by giving a free test bottle, that Fels 3-Star Whiskey has no equal. Our quart bottles are full 32-ounce quarts and not short quarts and we guarantee every statement we make and back them with our paid up capital of $400,000.00. If you want real whiskey and not weak watery concoctions, send us your remittance on our free test proposition. The taste is the test, that will prove more than we can write. Address orders and letters and make remittances payable to A. Fels, Mgr. or

Fels Distilling Co.

154 Fels Building Kansas City, Mo.

THE SALOON KEEPER PAYS $1.50 A GALLON FOR WHISKEY

WHY SHOULD YOU PAY MORE WHEN WE'LL SELL IT TO YOU AT THE SAME PRICE?

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Our Proposition: Send us $2.97 and we will send you, same day your order is received, 2 full gallons of fine, pure whiskey, rich and mellow. Try it and test it in any way you wish and if you do not find it to be the best whiskey you ever purchased at twice the price, send it back and we will return your money. Send P. O. Order, Express Money Order or Bank Draft. Do not send private checks. We cannot afford to pay exchange at the price we sell our goods at, besides delaying shipment until collection is made.

This is an unheard-of low price, but go to your saloon dealer and ask him what he pays per gallon for whiskey by the barrel in large quantities, for which he charges you 10 or 15 cents a drink, and if he tells you the truth you will find he pays from $1.40 to $1.50 a gallon. By this special offer you are enabled to buy in 2-gallon lots at the same price that your dealer pays in large quantities by the barrel. Why pay more? We quote in large quantities:

5 Gallon Keg . . . $7.25 | 25 Gallon Half Barrel $33.50
10 Gallon Keg . . . 13.91 | 50 Gallon Barrel . . . 64.50

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WRITE FOR PRICES ON PINTS AND HALVES BEFORE ORDERING ELSEWHERE

QUESTION BUREAU

RULES—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm, nor to tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine, or of Biblical interpretation; no prizes of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers we will reply in print, but never by mail.

RULERS OF NATIONS

Will you please give the names of the rulers of the different nations of the world?—J. I., Flintstone, Md.

The rulers of the various nations who bear the title of emperor are of Abyssinia, Menelik II.; of Austria-Hungary, Francis Joseph; of China, Pu-yi (Hsuantung); Germany, William II; Empire of India, Edward; Korea, Choek; and Russia, Nicholas II.

The kings are Duy Tan of Annam, Albert, of Belgium; Frederick VIII., of Denmark; William II., of Prussia; Otto of Bavaria; Frederick Augustus III., of Saxony; William II., of Wurttemburg; Edward VII., of Great Britain and Ireland; George, of Greece; Victor Emmanuel III., of Italy; Haakon VII., of Norway; Manuel II., of Portugal; Charles, of Roumania; Peter, of Servia; Khoulalonkorn, of Siam; Alphonso XIII., of Spain, and Gustaf V., of Sweden.

The grand dukes are Frederick II., of Baden; Ernst Louis V., of Hesse; Frederick Francis IV., of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; Adolphus Frederick, of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; Frederick Augustus II., of Odenburg; William Ernest, of Saxe-Weimar, and William, of Luxembourg.

The dukes are Frederick II., of Anhalt; Charles Edward, of Saxe-Coburg, and Gotha, and George II., of Saxe-Meiningen.

The princes are Frederick, of Waldeck-Pyrmont; Albert, of Monaco, and Nicholas, of Montenegro.

The sultans are Muley Hafid, of Morocco; Seyvid Feysal bin Turkee, of Oman; Mohammed VI., of Turkey, and Seyvid Ali, of Zanzibar.

Habibulla Khan and Seid Abdul Ahad are the ameers of Afghanistan and Bokhara respectively. Ferdinand is czar of Bulgaria, Albert of Belgium is sovereign of the Congo Free State, Abbas Pacha is khedive of Egypt, Johann Albrecht is regent of Brunswick, Mutsuhito is mikado of Japan, Seid Mohomed Rahim is kahn of Khiva, Surendra Bikram Shamsher Jang is maharaja of Nepal, Wilhelmina is queen of the Netherlands, Ahmed Mirza is shah of Persia, and Mohamed en Nasir is bey of Tunis.

The president of Bolivia is Eliodoro Villazon; of Brazil, Nito Pecanha; Chile, Pedro Montt; Colombia, Ramon Gonzales Valencia; Costa Rica, Ricardo Jimminez; Cuba, Jose Miguel Gomez; Dominican Republic; Ramon, Caceres Ecuador, Elloy Alfaro; Gautemala, Manuel Estrada Cabrera; Hayti, Antoine Simon; Honduras, Miguel R. Davila; Nicaragua, Jose Madriz; Panama, Jose D. de Obaldia; Paraguay, E. Gonzales Navero; Peru, A. B. Leguia; Salvador, Fernando Figueroa; Uruguay, Claudio Williman; Venezuela, Juan Vincente Gomez; Argentine republic, Jose Figueroa Alcorta; France, Armand Falliores; Liberia, Arthur Barclay; Mexico, General Porfirio Diaz; Switzerland, M. Comtesse, and the United States, William Howard Taft.

RELIGION OF PRESIDENTS

Please give the religion of each of the presidents of our country.—C. E. R., Oneida, Kan.

The Episcopalian presidents were Washington, Madison, Monroe, Harrison, Tyler, Taylor, Pierce and Arthur. The Congregationalists were both John Adams and John Quincy Adams. Jefferson and Johnson both not belong to any church. The Presbyterians were Jackson, Polk, Buchanan, Lincoln, Cleveland, and Benjamin Harrison. The Reformed Dutch were Roosevelt and Van Buren. Fillmore and Taft were Unitarians, and Garfield belonged to the Disciples. The Methodists were Grant, Hayes and McKinley.

LEGAL TENDER

Will you please give an explanation of legal tender?—R. S. F., Rochester, Minn.

Legal tender is any kind of money which the law of the land compels a man to accept in payment of any debt which may be due him. Gold coin, silver dollars and United States treasury notes are legal tender. The silver half-dollar, quarter-dollar, and dime are legal tender up to $5 made in one payment. The nickel and cent are legal tender up to 25 cents in one payment. Gold certificates, silver certificates and national bank notes are not legal tender. A man does not have to accept them in paymetn of a debt unless he wishes.

INDIAN SUMMER

Please explain the part of the year called Indian summer.—O. C., Freed, W. Va.

The Indian summer is a period of warm, pleasant weather, which usually occurs every year over the northern portion of the United States after the autumnal storms, and continues often without interruption two or three weeks. It appears to be a more decided season in the interior than near the coast, and in the region of the great lakes is especially noticeable, the waters during its continuance remaining placid, and the atmosphere filled with a peculiar haziness. The Indians regarded it as the gift of their most honored deity, the god of southwest, who sends the southwest winds, and to whom they believe their souls go after their decease.

THE BURR CONSPIRACY

Please tell about the duel between Burr and Hamilton, and the Burr conspiracy to establish an empire in the west.—L. J. L., Oak Hill, O.

Both Burr and Hamilton were well known men in politics and a difference having sprung up, Burr challenged Hamilton to a duel, which was fought in Hoboken, July 11, 1804, and Hamilton was killed at the first fire. Immediately upon the close of his term of office as vice president, Burr started on an expedition to the Mississippi valley to work up among the people of that locality his scheme for establishing an independent republic west of the Mississippi. He found a number of citizens and some government officials ready to fall in with his plans and there seems little doubt that for a time James Wilkinson, general-in-chief of the army and governor of Louisiana territory, was inclined favorably toward the scheme. Probably this was because he was not aware of its extent and enormity at first, for later, he made every effort to thwart the plan, and it was through his information that the attention of the government was called to Burr's plots. In November, 1806, Burr was arrested and summoned before a grand jury at Frankfort, Ky., but no bill was found against him, owing to difficulty in procuring witnesses, and he was released, and his friends celebrated his victory with a grand ball. But meanwhile President Jackson had commissioned Graham, the secretary of the Orleans territory, to investigate the reports about Burr, and immediately afterward he issued a proclamation against "an unlawful scheme set on foot for invading the Spanish dominions." Graham, securing from legislatures of Ohio and Kentucky the requisite authority seized a number of boats on the Muskingum and Ohio rivers which Burr had fitted out for his expedition. Burr, hearing of these seizures, made his escape to the west shore of the Mississippi, but a body of militia was sent, under the President's proclamation, to arrest him. He had previously had all his cases of arms thrown into the river, and therefore assumed the pretense of utter innocence of any hostile intentions, demanding that he and all those with him should be searched, and his boats examined for evidence of his revolutionary designs. As nothing of the sort was found a strong sentiment in his favor was aroused. He was brought before the supreme court of the territory, but the grand jury not only refused to bring any indictment against him, but presented charges against the government for calling out the militia to arrest him. Burr, now free, resolved to disband all his followers and leave the country. But before he could accomplish this he was again arrested. An indictment for high treason was found against him by the grand jury of the district of Virginia. He was charged with levying war, by the collection of armed men, within the dominion of Virginia. He was also charged with connecting a scheme for the overthrow of the national authority in the western states and territories. As there was not sufficient evidence against him, however, on his trial, he was acquitted.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

Will you please tell me if this country can have a Republican president and a Democratic vice president at the same time, and vice versa? Are the vice presidents elected by the people or are they appointed by the national conventions? Is it true that the candidate for president chooses his own vice president?—C. L. W., Springneld, Mo.

Both the president and the vice president of this country are always of the same political party. In the early history of our country on several occasions they were of different political parties, but now when the electors vote for a Republican president they also cast their vote for a Republican vice president. This is provided by the constitution. The same thing applies to either party. The vice presidents are elected by the members of the electoral college; the same people who elect the president. These electors are elected by the people. The candidate for president does not choose his own vice president. The latter is nominated for candidacy by his own political party, the same as the president.

QUEEN LUISE

Will you please give a brief sketch of the life of Queen Luise of Prussia?—J. A. L., G, Bruggetistown, Pa.

Auguste Wilhelmine Amalie Luise, the queen of Prussia, was born in 1776, and died July 19, 1810. At the age of six years her grandmother took charge of her because of the death of her own mother. When 17 years of age Luise was married to the crown prince of Prussia, Frederick William III. On her husband's accession to the throne she won all hearts by her beauty, gracefulness and kindness of disposition. Her highest happiness was found in her husband and children, but she has also left a lasting impression on the annals of the Prussian court. In her travels with the king through the provinces she was constantly engaged in helping the poor and the unhappy. She did much for her country in time of war so that she is a household name to this day in Prussia. The Order of Luise was founded in her honor by her husband in the year 1814.

ROBERT FITZSIMMONS

Please give the decisions and tell with whom Bob Fitzsimmons has fought. How many rounds did he fight with Jack Johnson?—G. A. N., Tennessee City, Tenn.

Bob Fitzsimmons won in his fights with Dick Ellis, ——ity McCarthy, Black Pearl, Peter Maher and George Gardner. He knocked out Arthur Upham, Jack Dempsey, Abe Congle, James Farrell, Joe Godfrey, Jerry Slattery, Millard Zender, Jim Hall, Phil Mayo, Jack Warner, Jack Hickey, Frank Kellar, Dan Creedon, Al Allish, Peter Maher, James J. Corbett, Jeff Thorne, Jim Daly, Ed. Dunkhorst, Gus Ruhlin, Tom Sharkey, Con Coughlin and Jim Hall. He fought to a draw with Joe Choynski, and there was no decision in his fights with Peter Maher, Joe Grim and Phil. J. O'Brien. He lost on a foul in his fight with Tom Sharkey. Fitzsimmons was knocked out by Jim Jeffries, Jack O'Brien and Jack Johnson. His fight with Johnson on July 17, 1907, lasted for two rounds.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

Please give an account of wireless telegraphy.—J. H. W. New Hill, N. C.

There are now six distinct methods known by which messages may be sent between stations without metallic connections. These are: 1. By induction, in which the current raised to a high degree of intensity is enabled to leap, as it were, from one wire to another. In Edison's plan of telegraphing from moving trains, the current is transmitted by induction. 2. By conduction, in which the earth is employed as the conductor of the message. 3. Mr. Tesla's invention, which utilizes the earth, supplementing the apparatus producing the current with a conductor running up a pole for a short distance and terminating in a flat metal plate. 4. Another method which has been used in Europe and is called the ultra-violet ray method. By it the ultra-violet rays sent out from an electric arc light at the sending station constitute the medium whereby at the receiving station sparks are set free, restoring the current in an interrupted circuit. 5. Still another method employs either the visible light rays emitted from a searchlight or their accompanying invisible heat rays, it being still uncertain which ray is actually the medium of communication. This method is the basis of Professor Bell's photophone and the radiophone of Professor Hayes. 6. Finally, there is the Hertz wave method, which is the one successfully operated by Marconi.

In 1888, Dr. Hertz, of Carlsbad, Germany, discovered that when an impulsive charge is passing through a conductor, ether waves are radiated in all directions in the space surrounding the conductor, and that these waves are in all respects similar to those of light, except that they are much longer. These waves move with the same velocity as those of light, and have the same power of reflection and refraction, etc., as are possessed by waves of light. In the Marconi method of wireless telegraphy, by means of a Ruhmkorff induction coil, a stream of sparks is produced at a gap in an electric circuit, where these Hertzian waves are emitted in all directions sidewise from the gap. By means of one of the sensitive devices known to electricians, these waves can be picked up, even at long distances from the transmitter. Marconi made the essential points of his method known in 1897, but it was not until March 29, 1899, that his success in sending messages across the English channel, a distance of 32 miles, called the attention of the world to the possibilities of wireless telegraphy.

TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM

Please tell what you know about the magnetic power which influences the compass needle.—J. E. H., Bolivar, Tenn.

The phenomena of terrestrial magnetism is explained by regarding the earth as a great magnet of irregular structure, so that its magnetism is somewhat unequally distributed over the entire mass. Spheres have been formed of large masses of loadstone, which so act on small dipping needles carried over their surface as to give results approaching in character the irregular line expressing the magnetic elements of the earth. The supposition that the earth was a great magnet was first advanced by Dr. William Gilbert, who was Queen Elizabeth's physician, in 1600. Though there have been a number of hypotheses concerning the distribution of the centers of magnetism through the earth's mass, philosophers are generally agreed that Gilbert's hypothesis is correct. The "dip" of the magnetic needle which locates the magnetic pole, was first noted about 1576. In the northern hemisphere the north end of the needle points downward, making an angle with the horizon; in the southern hemisphere the south pole of the magnet points downward. This is what is called the dip of the needle. This downward inclination amounts, at the latitude and longitude of New York, to an angle of 72 degrees with the horizon. If the needle is carried northward and westward from this point, its dip is seen to increase until having reached latitude 70 deg. 5 min. north, and longitude 96 deg. 46 min. west, we reach a point where the needle takes an exactly perpendicular position. This phenomenon was first noted by Commodore Ross in 1832, and this point is called the north magnetic pole of the earth. It is inferred from observations on the dip in the southern hemisphere that a south magnetic pole—where the needle will be vertical with the south pole downward—exists about latitude 70 deg. south and longitude 125 deg. east of Greenwich, but no explorer has ever reached this point. There is also a line about midway between these two poles, where the needle does not dip, but holds a truly horizontal position. This is known as the magnetic equator. It is a very irregular line, passing around the earth in the tropical regions and crosses the geographic equator at four points. It has been located with considerable accuracy by observers.

THE BONGO

What is a bongo?—J. D. S., Livingston, Mont.

The African bongo is a kind of an African antelope. The bongo is the largest of the handsome antelopes in West Africa. They are richly colored and inhabit the forests of the Gaboon region. Each bongo is about four feet high and has horns nearly 30 inches long.

CHARLES D. WARNER

Please publish an account of the life of Charles Dudley Warner.—L. E. E., Auburn, Ind.

Charles Dudley Warner, the American editor and author, was born September 12, 1829, and died October 20, 1900. He graduated from Hamilton college in 1851 and from the law school of Pennsylvania university in 1856. He was then admitted to the bar and practiced his profession in Chicago. In 1860 Warner entered upon his career in newspaper work. He was the author of many writings which were printed in the various newspapers and magazines. As an essayist he was successful, for he combined shrewd observation and cultured humor in a manner which resembled the style of Washington Irving. He was a discerning critic as well; and in addition to his literary activities was identified with various philantropic work.

HENRY C. WORK

Who wrote the song entitled "Marching Through Georgia?"—J. W. W., Alfordsville, Ind.

Henry Clay Work, the American song writer and inventor, was the author of this famous song, "Marching Through Georgia." He was born October 1, 1832, and died June 8, 1884. He was a printer for a time, but studied harmony and became widely popular through the civil war period by his songs. Among the inventions by him were the rotary engine and the knitting needle.

HOW PRESIDENT IS ELECTED

Will you please give through the Question Bureau the complete process gone through in electing a president of the United States?—C. S. M., Cokeleys, W. Va.

The different political parties elect delegates at primaries which meet some time in the summer of the year designated for the election of a president, and choose candidates for that office. On the second Tuesday after the first Monday in November the people meet at the polls and vote for two presidential electors for each congressional district and two at large. The total number from one state is the same as that state has representatives and senators in the national congress. On the second Monday in January these electors meet in the respective capitals of each state and cast separate ballots for president and vice-president. Three returns of this election are then sealed separately; one is sent to the district court, another to the president of the United States nonate by mail, and the third to the same person by messenger. On the second Wednesday in February these returns are opened in the presence of both houses of congress and the votes are counted. The one receiving the majority for president is declared elected; the same with the vice-president. But if no one has a majority for president the house of representatives votes on the three names who have the largest number of votes. The one receiving the majority in this case is declared elected. If a vice president fails to be elected the senate votes on the two highest candidates for that position, and the result decides the case. The successful candidates are inaugurated on the 4th of March.

ENGLISH ELECTIONS

What is the system of holding elections in England?—C. E. S., Conover, N. C.

In England each political district has charge of its own election. They can choose any day they desire for the election providing it comes within a limited time. From this fact some candidates who are not elected in one district are often elected in another at some later day. In that country the towns, cities, boroughs and counties are each allowed a certain number of representatives in parliament.

MISCELLANEOUS

W. M., Charlotte, Mich.: A member of the house of lords in England holds his position by hereditary right. All peers of England are members of this house.

C. S., Austin, Ind.: The different Sunday schools of the different churches usually study the same lessons every Sunday.

M. C. W., Lexington, N. C.: The comet which appeared in 1881 was the Faye comet, and the one appearing in 1882 was called the Biela comet. The comet which you saw a few weeks ago was not Halley's comet but a new one.

A. E. R., Creola, O.: A description of the manufacture of gunpowder would be too long to publish in these columns.

Horse Still in Demand

Providence Journal.

THERE are marked signs of a revival of interest in the horse.

That beautiful creature has never been wholly forgotten, not even its height, for flesh and blood and a high order of intelligence when added to beauty have claims that the smoothest running machinery cannot hide. But there have been times during the last four or five years when many lovers of the horse must have despaired of his future. Those times, fortunately, seem passed, never to return.

In New York the market for light harness horses has not been so active since 1906. The prices are high, but the supply is painfully inadequate to meet the demand. The revival in interest in road racing in Providence, where there are now two driving clubs and an attractive speedway at Roger Williams Park, where the members engage in their fascinating sport, is probably only one instance in many of the renewed enthusiasm with which the man of means and leisure is returning to the fast roadster.

Nor is the demand for the horse confined to those who desire speed. This severe winter, with its snow drifts and uneven roads, ill-fitted for motor cars, has caused exceptional activity in the markets for carriage, wagon and truck horses.

Draught horses are also in demand. This demand evidently is regarded as permanent, for American enterprise is now devoting much money to the breeding of this variety. The Iowa State Agricultural College, under the direction of Professor C. F. Curtiss, one of the judges of draught horses at the last National Horse Show in New York, is attempting to develop a purely American variety of this breed. Starting with Shires and Clydesdales, two British breeds, and using only gray colored animals, Professor Curtiss plans to envolve a draught horse of that color. Gray is desired, for those that are of that color are popularly and also scientifically considered better able to endure severe heat than those of other colors. The experiments that the government and private citizens are making in Vermont to improve the Morgan, an all-round horse of great usefulness, are further evidence of the reviving interest in this fine animal. Lovers of the horse have again come into their own, and they are likely to have more cause than ever before for their admiration and affection.

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Write today—now.

A Physician Cures His Wife of Consumption

The same treatment will be sent to any Consumptive or Sufferer from Lung Trouble Free to Test.

"My wife was down with Consumption when I ordered a bottle of Alcsol (Lloyd). She was very weak from night sweats, cough and in a feverish condition. I noticed a change for the better after ten days' treatment and from that time on up to three months when the cure was completed. Alcsol (Lloyd) kills the Tubercle Bacillus in the blood and tissue and it is the only remedy ever discovered that will do this. It is a preventative as well as a cure. It should be used by those who are run down or those who fear the approach of Consumption. It can be truthfully said that Alcsol (Lloyd) for the cure and prevention of Consumption is the most wonderful compound of the present age.

"DR. W. H. KNIGHT, Swampscott, Mass."

This is only one of hundreds of similar letters from leading physicians and grateful patients we have received.

So sure are we Alcsol (Lloyd) is a successful treatment for Consumption, Lung Troubles and Chronic Bronchitis, and that you will feel its beneficial effects inside of fifteen days, we will gladly send a full month's treatment to any sufferer who will send us their name and address.

Take the treatment fifteen days, according to directions. Should results be such as to make you certain a continuance of Alcsol (Lloyd) will cure you, you are to remit us $5.00 for same and continue the treatment. If, after taking treatment for fifteen days, you are not satisfied with results, you are to return unused portion of treatment to us and no charge will be made for that which you have used.

Judd Q. Lloyd, the eminent scientist who discovered this wonderful preparation, was on December 15, 1908, awarded a diploma of merit by the London Society of Science, Letters and Art of London, England, in recognition of his valuable services to mankind in discovering Alcsol (Lloyd). You take absolutely no risk whatever. Alcsol (Lloyd) must be entirely satisfactory to you before you pay us one cent. The burden of proof is entirely on us. What Alcsol (Lloyd) has done for others it must do for you. Send your name and address today to Restorall Chemical Co., 600 Lloyd Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

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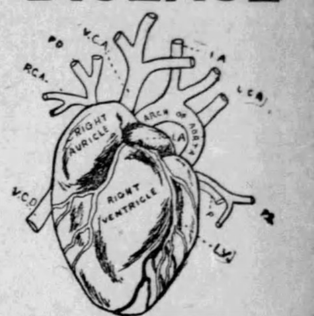
If you have any of these sure symptoms, **something's wrong with your Heart, and this fine treatment is just what you need.**

Six out of every ten persons have Heart Disease! Sixty thousand people die of it every year. They doctor the Stomach, Kidneys, or Female Organs **when all the time it's really the Heart that's causing all the trouble,** and that's daily getting worse though they don't even suspect it.

Lots of people make this mistake, they say, "It don't amount to anything—it's my stomach, I guess,—it will go away of itself," and some day all of a sudden they drop dead of Heart Disease, just as you read about every day.

Don't take any more chances, no matter what you may think your trouble is, no matter if some common doctor has said you can't be cured; be fair to yourself, give us a chance, **and write today for this complete course of free treatment and book.** We will send both by mail in plain package, securely sealed, post paid and there will be



The Heart, the seat of life

L. V.—Left Ventricle.
L. C. A.—Left Coronary Artery.
I. A.—Innominate Artery.
V. C.—Vena Cava.
P. D. & P. S.—Arteries to the Lungs.
A.—Aorta.

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Does it ever skip beats?
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Are you short of breath?
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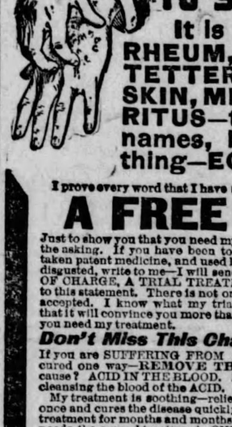

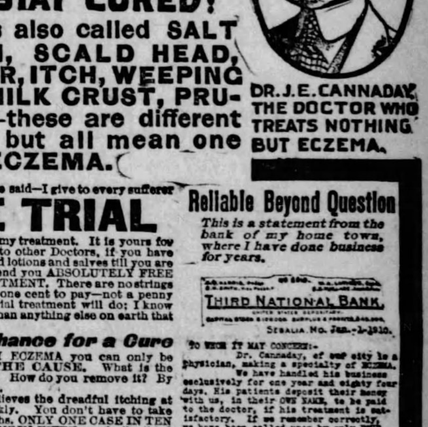

It is also called SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, TETTER, ITCH, WEEPING SKIN, MILK CRUST, PRURITUS—these are different names, but all mean one thing—ECZEMA.

DR. J. E. CANNADAY, THE DOCTOR WHO TREATS NOTHING BUT ECZEMA.

I prove every word that I have said—I give to every sufferer

A FREE TRIAL

Just to show you that you need my treatment. It is yours for the asking. If you have been to other Doctors, if you have taken patent medicine, and used lotions and salves till you are disgusted, write to me—I will send you ABSOLUTELY FREE OF CHARGE, A TRIAL TREATMENT. There are no strings to this statement. There is not one cent to pay—not a penny accepted. I know what my trial treatment will do! I know that it will convince you more than anything else on earth that you need my treatment.

Don't Miss This Chance for a Cure

If you are SUFFERING FROM ECZEMA you can only be cured one way—**REMOVE THE CAUSE.** What is the cause? ACID IN THE BLOOD. How do you remove it? By cleansing the blood of the ACID.

My treatment is soothing—relieves the dreadful itching at once and cures the disease quickly. You don't have to take treatment for months and months, ONLY ONE CASE IN TEN needs the second treatment—ONE IN FIFTY needs the third—think of that!

What Eczema Is

Eczema is a disease of the blood and affects all parts of the body—the face, lips, ears, hands, feet, genital organ, etc.

SYMPTOMS.—Yellowish red eruption; the pimples or patches may swell and the itching is so great the person will scratch the top off, then they bleed and dark scales form; there is an oozing of matter. In some the skin cracks and bleeds. Itching is terrible; a person suffering will scratch till they bleed. Scales form on parts of the body, where the clothing comes in contact.

Ten Years Guarantee

I positively Guarantee that every case cured by me will stay cured 10 YEARS! It must be good or it could not be sold this way.

Strong as Rock of Gibraltar

I am a graduate

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1910.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the home of the free American people.

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THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

PREMIUM WATCH.

We have awarded our premium watch for January to G. W. Harris, who sent us a club of 142 names.

You may retire when ready, Uncle Joe.

Practical jokes usually come home to roost.

Gov. Haskell, of Oklahoma, doesn't have to borrow trouble.

Peary has been ordered back to the navy. Nobody is ordering Cook.

A New York woman failed for $500,000 and no assets. But she can't vote.

Uncle Joe Cannon persists in his refusal to resemble a personified forlorn hope.

A Washington boy baby is said to be in great danger of inheriting $100,000,000.

Men of active minds continue to find reasons why Speaker Cannon must go.

The investigation has revealed the fact that Glavis doesn't think much of Ballinger.

The man who wrote that a hint to the wise is sufficient didn't know Uncle Joe Cannon.

Kermit is the better shot, but Father Roosevelt holds the strenuous President record.

Secretary Dickinson likes cocoanut milk. And cocoanuts are much cheaper than cows.

Men who claim to own the air above their premises will have to fight it out with the comets.

Mr. Bryan was enthusiastically received in Peru. But it is doubtful if he made any votes.

Commander Peary wants the Stars and Stripes planted on the South Pole. It is a patriotic idea.

President Taft has his little worries. Senator Jeff Davis has publicly declared that he likes him.

A fortune awaits the man who can invent an alarm clock that will have a pleasant sound at 4:30 a. m.

Cuba has found the color line, but she hasn't two heavyweight prize fighters to discuss it in a 24-foot ring.

Again it has been demonstrated that a wireless telegraph outfit is a valuable thing to have on a sinking ship.

Mr. Walter Wellman says he is going to fly across the ocean. But he doesn't explain how he is going to get back.

Germany is agitating the question of abolishing prison stripes. Has Germany been sending any bankers to jail?

Within a month or two Paris will be boasting about having had the greatest flood since Noah landed on Mount Ararat.

Everybody should be ready to offer the census taker a helping hand. He will need all the encouragement he can get.

Wives who palmed off foundling babies on their husbands would be angry if the husbands tried to deceive them that way.

Members of the Black Hand are in the penitentiary, where they belong. They are no better than defaulting bankers.

Aeroplanes have been suggested for rural mail carriers, but they will doubtless give the automobile a good trial first.

Astronomers say that Comet A 1910 is going at the rate of 41 miles a second. That is almost as fast as a rumor can travel.

With a last effort to be impartial a New York woman willed $10,000 to her dog and a similar amount to her husband.

It is reported that eggs are smaller than they used to be. This makes more work for the investigating committee. Let no guilty hen escape.

The director of the Yerkes observatory says Halley's comet will be visible to the naked eye April 1. Wonder if he's preparing to fool somebody?

Caroline Bartlett Crane says dairy cows should be bathed all over every day and wiped dry with Turkish towels. They should also be provided with napkins while eating bran mash.

A Georgia woman was carried a quarter of a mile on her bed by the wind. It probably didn't occur to her to sing those familiar lines, "Must I be carried to the skies on flowery beds of ease," etc.

The Dutchess county, N. Y., milk commission has ordered that farmers must not swear at their cows while milking them. There is some sense to that. Speak gently to the erring cow makes a fine farm motto.

Halley's comet's tail will envelope the earth May 10. This is the prediction made by Camille Flammarion, the French astronomer. We expect it will be verified by John Busby, of Independence, Iowa, within a few days.

ITALIANS AND THE BLACK HAND

It is human nature to condemn a people for the offenses of the few. The Italian immigrants are charged with importing the peculiar form of blackmail known as Black Hand, though, of course, only the smallest fraction among the immigrants have ever been involved in these crimes.

The Black Hand outrage is, in fact, the product of a small section of Italy, of Sicily and of Calabria, the nearest mainland to Sicily. It is as old as the vendetta in Corsica. There are people who have learned to practice all its ways and there are other people who have come to cringe in terror from its threats, too much afraid to inform upon the criminals and too much afraid themselves to fight the thugs and blackmailers. It is noted that the Black Hand is directed almost entirely against the Italians, priests, merchants, bankers and workmen who have saved money. Only occasionally is an attempt made to levy upon the fear of Americans. The fact indicates judgment on the part of the Sicilian criminals.

The proposal has been made to bar immigrants from southern Europe because of these imported crimes. Speeches have been made along this line upon the floor of the national house of representatives. Yet nothing could be more foolish or unjust. The bulk of the Italian immigrants is law-abiding and thrifty. They have been welcome additions to the population of scores of communities. Their children are growing into worthy citizens. There are signs, too, that the respectable Italians are determined to break up the Black Hand gangs, having learned that police administration is a far different thing from that they knew in their native home and having gathered a degree of spunk from the neighbors they have acquired in America.

WHAT WE TAUGHT CANADA.

The fisheries dispute is our oldest international squabble. It possesses elements having the melancholy aspect of immortality. Within a few weeks it must be fought all over again.

There was a chance once of a settlement in the case. An arrangement was made between the Canadian government and the state department, known as the Bond-Hay treaty. By its terms the American fishermen were given the right to obtain bait along the Newfoundland coast and were to be permitted to ship their catches through Canadian ports without the payment of customs duties. The Americans agreed to obey strictly the rule against fishing within three miles of the shore. Canada was to have an open market for fish in the United States.

Congress refused to ratify the treaty. Blind self-interest ruled. The unfriendliness between Canadian fishermen and port officers and the Americans became more bitter. The Gloucester and Boston men took chances of being caught at poaching in the three-mile limit and, as a result, many vessels have been seized and their crews fined and imprisoned. The industry is said to have become demoralized. While the New England fishing trade has waned, the Canadian trade has waxed. Markets have been found and the Canadian fishermen are become independent of the foreign buyer, once sought for with eagerness.

The fisheries affair is in line with our whole dealings with Canada. We had our chance once of making the Dominion dependent upon us for everything from food to machinery. Thanks to near-sighted American statesmen the Canadians can tell us now to keep our old doors closed until the crack of doom, for all they care.

JUST SAWING WOOD.

The country has said a lot about Senator Nelson W. Aldrich in recent months. Aldrich has said nothing. The people have told what they think of the senator from Rhode Island, his talents and his company. Aldrich has not replied.

Yet it must not be assumed that Aldrich has improved this chance for meditating upon the state of his soul, thus wonderfully illuminated by the public opinion. He probably hasn't thought a thought to the effect that he might be all wrong. He has taken the time as his cue for keeping very, very mum—and for sawing wood. It will be a serious error if this apparent meekness is interpreted as an admission of failure, as the resignation to fate of one whose powers are upon the wane. The senator is working his old tricks, though more secretly. He is exercising his ancient tyrannies though in the dark. By his direction Senator Borah was put through a course of catechism to discover, if possible, if he was insurgent or regular. Nothing being learned, the committee for which Borah was booked was packed to make it predominantly regular. Senator Elkins' resolution calling for an inquiry into the high costs of living was shelved for a month because Aldrich thought it might bring out flaws in the new tariff law. Again, he had nothing to say when he was attacked upon the floor for this bit of smallness.

The Aldrich voice is but a whisper, but the Aldrich back and arms continue to swing up and down with regularity over the saw-horse.

THE CATHOLICS IN AMERICA.

The official directory of the Catholic church shows a population of 14,347,027 members, a gain in the last year of 111,576.

While the Catholic church, in point of membership, is decidedly smaller than the Protestant churches when grouped together, it is considerably larger than any other individual religious organization in this country, its closest rival being the Methodist. The government statistics show that a remarkable gain was made in the Catholic population between the years 1890 and 1906. This amounted to more than 93 per cent. There were 12,079,434 Catholics in the United States in 1906. The Methodist bodies at that time had 5,749,838 members and had gained 25 per cent in population in 16 years. Organizations having more than one million communicants, or members, were the Baptist, Lutheran, Presbyterian and Disciple churches.

A table prepared by the census bureau gives the relative ratios of membership among the churches. The southern states, with the exception of Louisiana, have more Protestants than Catholics. In the older states of the south, the Carolinas, Virginia, Alabama and Georgia, the Catholics are far outnumbered by the Protestants. The contrast becomes less in Texas, Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri. If New Mexico be left out of consideration, the northern states have the great majority of Catholic communicants. In Massachusetts the proportion is 35 Catholic to 15 Protestant; in New York, 30 to 15; in Rhode Island, about 40 to 12; in Ohio about 12 to 27. The Catholics now outnumber the Protestants in Vermont, yet in Maryland, settled as a colony of refuge for Catholics, the Protestants lead in numbers. Swinging west one notes that Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and Oregon are predominantly Protestant, while Montana, Nevada and California are predominantly Catholic. The strength of the two great divisions is about even in Michigan, Wisconsin and Colorado.

IN THE WOODPILE.

There are signs that the crux of the high cost of living crisis is going to be found in the cold storage warehouse. The farmer and the cattleraiser are profiting by the situation, but they are not profiting to the degree the prices might indicate. The retailer has made money, but, after his rent, his risk, his clerk-hire and other expenses are counted out, not very much. The fellow in the woodpile is somewhere in that plane between the producer and the retailer. The packer has been working the squeeze play—and he does it with the cold storage plant.

The way in which the refrigerator is used as a club to force up the market is this: Cattle are withheld from market by such means as the packers can easily arrange between themselves. The action of one big plant is the action of all the others in the understanding. As much of the meat and the cattle are exported as it is possible for the packers to find a world's trade for. This leaves the manufacturers with the home market in their hands. They open the doors of the cold storage plants for the surplus production—or for what they call the surplus. They open the doors for sales just wide enough to keep the supplies for the retailers well in hand, within the power of manipulation.

It has been said that there are too many of these plants to permit of their use for speculative purposes. As the same thing might be said of ice plants, coal mines and iron mills, the argument hardly holds water.

A philanthropic institution once undertook to clean a tramp. The porters bathed and they soaped and they splashed that tramp for days. There was still always one red shirt on top. The investigators may look into the high prices for an age and still find the truth always within another icebox.

COOK MISSIONARIES.

The women of New Zealand are to be emancipated from the drudgery of housework if the faculty of the state university of that colony has any influence with the houseworkers. A chair in cookery has been established, with minor chairs in the other arts of housekeeping. From this department disciples are sent out who preach, as the early missionaries did, from door to door. Visions are painted of the saving of labor which modern methods afford. The value of time is taught by a countryside where time is reckoned mostly by the seasons. The power of woman as the agent of culture and right living is shown, in order that those who are to take advantage of the teachings may not fall into ways of sloth.

A large percentage of the patents issued by this government have been for improved utensils for the household, but consider how few of them have come into use. The patents, many of them probably lacked practicability. But 10 chances to one there was no means available to push these inventions, to get them upon the market, to have them tried. The greatest conservative in the world is the old-fashioned housewife. She does not wish to know about new discoveries. She is against all contraptions the worth of which she cannot behold at a glance. There has been a good deal of talk about the slowness with which farmers of the old school have dropped the rule of thumb scheme of tillage. The farmer is a radical experimenter by comparison with the average woman in the kitchen. She knows how certain results can be produced, but she is opposed to the idea that the way how can be bettered.

Wonderful things have been done in New Zealand, if the travelers tell us the truth. It may happen that the island university will be able to convert the women under the southern cross to the most modern thought in cookery and cleaning. But we look with skepticism upon any propaganda that attempts to make a woman cease to do $47 worth of labor on $4.70 worth of preserves. We don't think it can be done.

CALLS HIMSELF A LONDONER.

J. P. Morgan, Jr., arrived in New York from abroad the other day. He was compelled to pay duty upon goods he brought in. He has protested against the collection upon the grounds that he is a resident of London.

Mr. Morgan is the son of J. Pierpont Morgan, whose banking house holds deposits of $200,000,000. He is a member of the combination which has absolute dominance over 10 banks with deposits of $1,136,000,000. That combination has great power, but not control, of four other banks having deposits of $311,000,000. It has one or two directors in banks and trust companies having $380,000,000.

The house of Morgan is principal owner or in control of the New York Life, the Equitable and Mutual insurance companies. It has directors in six other insurance companies.

Ownerships of industrial and railway stocks, realty companies, steamships and various other corporations, are so strongly entrenched in the Morgan family as to give it complete control.

The financial power of the Morgans is estimated at three billions of dollars.

Yet young Mr. Morgan protests against paying customs duties to a country under whose institutions he draws an income which is higher than any king's ransom that was ever paid. Or—if you look at it in the light of the customary practice among wealthy Americans—that income is why he protested.

THE GLAVIS CHARGES.

The charges made by Louis Glavis against Secretary Ballinger are of such a nature that sweeping denial alone will not suffice to convince the country that they are false. They cite specific instances and are supported with circumstantial details. The secretary has chosen to leave his cause entirely with the special investigating committee. The cross-examination of the committee so far has not combated the charges effectually.

The inquiry will be confined mostly to the Glavis charges and the supporting testimony of the dismissed members of the forestry division. There is, however, another set of accusations against the secretary which should be examined in order to satisfy the country as to their truth or falsity. We refer to the criticisms on the part of the engineers who have been interested in the irrigation projects. The Engineering News declares that Ballinger has demoralized the service. It says that the secretary ordered the appointment of a political friend to an important position in defiance of the regulation which places the staff under the civil service rules. The attack upon F. H. Newell, the engineer in charge, it is also asserted, was inspired by Ballinger. Says the News:

Mr. Ballinger appears to have taken office with the notion that the previous administration had been all wrong; that its conspicuous successes in the reclamation service had been made in disregard of the statutes and that it was his foremost duty to ferret out past blunders and make such removals and changes in he personnel as would ensure better results in the future. This seems to be the most charitable explanation of his suspicious and hostile attitude from the outset toward those officers of the service who had been considered most able and efficient under President Roosevelt and Mr. Garfield.

The engineering profession could hardly be charged with having political leanings or bias. These views upon the situation in the reclamation work must be considered with attention. We trust the committee will look into the imputations thoroughly.

GUARD THE CRADLE.

Children to the number of 123,433 were born in New York City last year. More than 15,000 of these died, or about one-eighth. The secretary of the New York Milk committee, an organization formed to furnish the poor with pure milk, says:

The saving of babies in New York city is no longer a problem for a few limited agencies to handle. Infant mortality is not an enigma; a solution has been demonstrated. Hereafter the responsibility for needless deaths of infants in this city will rest upon the philanthropist, the citizen and the municipality.

Of all the diseases now pronounced preventable none should command the attention and invoke such warfare as those affecting infancy. It is not alone that the fullest guardianship should be placed over the health of the babes for their own sake, for the love in which the new-born are held, but also because the deaths are blows at the state. It is the duty of humanity to itself to bar the path between death and the cradle.

A THREAT.

The soil of 34 Ohio counties is exhausted, says the secretary of the state board of agriculture. Production is decreasing. Desertion will be an early chapter unless intelligent cultivation becomes more general.

Tidewater Virginia was once a garden spot of America. From its rich loam fortunes were taken. Family wealth was founded and an aristocracy assumed. There was talk of "cavaliers" and of origin from amid the squire folk of Britain. It was land for a nation. But everything was taken out and nothing put back. Year after year tobacco and the more remunerative crops were planted and little thought given to a return of those elements upon which plant life lives. Exhaustion threatened. There was less talk of aristocracy. "A mortgage every other generation" became the current phrase.

Must Ohio, the wilderness of which George Washington liked to talk and for whose future he predicted another empire, be another Virginia? Must she, too, see her crops abandoned because of the defiance of the simple order of nature?

EMANCIPATION SIGNS.

William Siegfried, a carpenter of Yonkers, N. Y., fell heir recently to $200,000. Since the day that the news was brought to him, Siegfried has been besieged by proposing women. The cars bring them to his door in bands. Messenger boys deliver him packets of telegrams, all bearing the same tender sentiment. His mail is said to be making trouble between him and the man who empties the ash cans.

A bill was introduced in the New Jersey legislature to create the office of spanker in the state reformatory institutions. Immediately applications for the job poured into Trenton. Five hundred have been received—and they are all from women. One specifies her talents as widowhood and a weight of 180 pounds. Another asks that the place be held for her until she can get a divorce. Still a third says that every spank will count, because her right arm is like iron.

We live in the stirring times of the emancipation of the superior sex. Who can doubt it when Cupid assumes a frock and the office of corporal admonisher of youth is thus sought so eagerly? And what man will protest? Both these tasks will willingly be surrendered to other hands.

ALASKA THE DESIRED.

The purchase of Alaska was long pronounced "Seward's Folly." It was a good bargain for Russia, a ridiculous one for the United States. The country was so barren, so hopeless as a possession, that the boundary wasn't worth marking plainly. The old Russian line of the maps, expressed vaguely by latitude and longtitude, was satisfactory to both Canada and America. In 1894, General A. W. Greeley explored Alaska. He wrote a year later. "This ast region is inhabited by a few savages and is not ligely to ever support a population large enough to make its government a matter of practical consequence."

And the next year the placer mines about Dawson were discovered.

Senator Poirer, speaking in the Canadian parliament, said documentary evidence had been found which would indicate that Russia had stolen the land which later was sold to the United States for $7,200,000. He urged that steps be taken at once to claim Alaska in the interest of the Dominion.

"Seward's Folly," the bleak home of "a few savages," the undesired and undesirable, has been producing millions of gold annually for more than ten years. There is coal and tin and copper, valleys with deep loam suitable for farming, plains for cattle-raising, navigable rivers and bays, and railroads race and fight today for the right of way to mines. A secretary of the interior is now under investigation because it was charged he had been too free in the matter of disposing of government property in Alaska.

Whose was the "folly?" Not Seward's.

A BOSTON ANNUAL.

Memory slips back along the golden chain of Time. Processions of mighty men now forgotten, or grown fat, stalk past majestically. We hear, once more, the clamor of issueless issues and the tomtom of futile politics. It is the second campaign of William Jennings Bryan. You might say he had hardly yet begun to run for the presidency. My, my! What a long time ago!

You see, that interesting annual, the report of the Anti-Imperalist League, has just arrived. It is our favorite historical fiction. Every year we dive into it and bring up rusty relics of the past. We quote from this sea-garden of quaintness:

One of our chief causes for courage is that we are able to offer such warm congratulations to our friends in the archipelago.

Mr. Forbes is a thorough believer in the doctrine of the guardianship of weaker people and an admirer of the British system in India.

The imperialistic Roosevelt. Mr. Taft, * * * an arch-imperialist.

The League urgently needs more money.

Eleven years since the Filipino insurrection; ten years since the eclipse of Aguinaldo. Even the mothers of boy soldiers who died because the guerrillas were urged on by their foolish friends over here—these mothers have ceased to grieve. Yet what we cannot understand is why the Transcript doesn't send some one around to the League to tell them that the war is over.

Upon sober second thought Germany and the United States have decided that a tariff war will not add to their greatness.

The aviator who fell in Egypt discovered, when it was too late, that he had not picked out a soft place to light.

"Kissing is overdone," says a Boston woman. But isn't that another question of taste?

Girls and widows write the most interesting things on the subject of matrimony.

Commission Form of Government

GALVESTON, TEXAS

By Calvin Goodrich.

This city has crystalized a protest against the vast irresponsibilities of the municipal government designed in imitation of national and state organization. It was the great hurricane of 1900 which caused the city to throw the old "check and balance" government overboard. It was the success of a new form adopted then which has prompted about 40 cities in the United States to revise their charters and adopt municipal systems which make no recognition of the ward representative scheme whatever.

Up to the year 1895 Galveston was governed by a mayor and 16 aldermen chosen from the wards. The city is not large in population. Statistics at hand credit it with only about 37,000 inhabitants. But it is a busy city. It has a trade which cannot be measured by population figures. One of the city's boasts is that next to New York, it is the biggest export port in the country. A large number of its residents are workers upon the wharves. With other southern communities it has a negro population in point of intelligence far below those known to the north. The longshoremen and the negroes were admirable material for the typical political boss. Just as "Fingy" O'Connor organized the grain handlers in Buffalo for his personal benefit, so the ward heelers in Galveston made use of the freight handlers upon the wharves.

An Experiment Tried.

Conditions, politically, became unbearable long before the hurricane. The bonded indebtednes was piling up. The city was becoming notorious for license and outlawry. Graft permeated the administrations. Then Galveston tried an experiment. It abolished the ward councilmen and elected them at large. The experiment brought little improvement. In less than 20 years a debt of $3,000,000 had accumulated from the expedient of bonding the annual deficits alone. Things were running along in the same old hopeless, haphazard way when the great storm and flood of 1900 overwhelmed the city and reduced the bigger part of it to wreckage and desolation.

The city government made an honest attempt to right matters. But it was distracted, confused, half mad with the calls upon it. No one appeared to have any responsibility under the law except the mayor, and that official found it possible to disclaim his responsibilities. The burden upon Galveston was tremendous. Homes had been reduced to mere heaps of kindling wood. Business was at a standstill. Regular army soldiers were performing the task of police officers, and making such efforts as they could to fight off a threatened epidemic of typhoid. The councilmen met, but they met mostly to lament their own individual losses and to obtain special favors for themselves and their friends. The city government was chaos.

At this juncture the business men of Galveston intervened to halt the drain on the treasury and to form a plan for rehabiliment. They appealed to the state legislature for authority to root up the helpless city government. The legislature did this for them, throwing the mayor and 16 aldermen out of office and fixing a form of government to consist of five commissioners, three of whom were to be appointed by the governor and two elected by the municipality. This charter was found unconstitutional by the supreme court. It was amended so as to make all the five of the commissioners elective.

How the System Works.

The amended charter provides for an election every two years. The head of the commission is called the mayor-president. His duty is principally that of presiding officer. A majority vote of the commissioners passes all municipal ordinances. The mayor-president has no veto power whatever. Appointments under the commission are made by a majority vote, four main departments being recognized, finance and revenue, waterworks and sewage, police and fire service, street and public property. Each of the four commissioners other than the mayor heads a department and is directly responsible to the people for the working of the individual department. The annual appropriations are drawn up by the commission, contracts are awarded and all other business of a general character performed at majority meetings of the commission. Centralization was aimed at, responsibility and performance. These, Galveston thinks, it has obtained.

After eight years under the commission government Galveston presents the following results:

Finacial condition put on a stable basis.

Efficient service assured from public servants.

A higher grade of officers for administrators.

All leakage in expenditures stopped.

Strict accountability obtained from officers.

Improvements made at lower cost.

Graft entirely eliminated, public pride developed and progress given every encouragement.

Galveston's satisfaction with the new system has caused other municipalities in Texas to adopt charters in imitation. Attention has been called to the fact that the mayor-president in Galveston has no right to interfere with the heads of departments. Houston adopted a charter which grants the mayor the power of veto and directly specifies that he may go over the heads of departments from the making of an appointment to the conduct of business. In this point Houston has been criticised, since the rule lies with the mayor and not with the majority of the commission. The argument in Houston was that a check was needed upon the unusual powers of commissioners and a wise selection of mayor would provide that check.

Liabilities Reduced.

The last report of Galveston, 1908, shows that the interest on the bonded debt has been reduced from 5 to 2½ per cent. Bonds to the amount of $462,000 were paid. The tax rate for city, state and county is now $27.65 per $1,000.

Houston, population 44,623, adopted the commission form of government in July, 1905. A water plant has since been bought, 15 miles of street paving laid and 28 miles of sidewalk. The sum of $50,000 has been put in the sinking fund. Streets have been kept clean, sewers improved, damage claims reduced from $500,000 to $25,000. The water front has been reclaimed, wharves constructed and a decided curb put upon saloons.

El Paso, population 45,906, adopted the Galveston plan in April, 1907. After one year the city reported that the railroad assessment had been doubled, the telephone and telegraph wires placed under ground and the telephone company compelled to spend $130,000 on improvements. Parks and streets and lighting have been improved and $100,000 has been spent in bettering the water plant.

Fort Worth, population 26,668, gained its commission charter in May, 1907. The municipality has paid off $100,000 of outstanding debts, improved the streets and bought a paving plant. The commission of Fort Worth is made up of two bankers, one cattleman and a member of the Electrical Workers' union.

Dallas, population 42,638, has a commission government dating from June, 1907. It reports a reduction of the city debt from $122,000 to $50,000, extensive improvements in paving, sewers and water system. The commission also has succeeded in gaining a reduction in the price of gas.

SUNDAY SCHOOL

THINGS TO LIVE FOR

International Sunday School Lesson for February 13 Is "But Seek Ye First His Kingdom, and His Righteousness; and All These Things Shall Be Added Unto You." Matt. 6:19-34.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

This is a lesson in the A B C of religion. It is the Wise Teacher calling his pupils back to the simplicities of faith. There are no subtleties or intricacies here. This is the platform of the Kingdom reduced to simplest terms. As ever, the elemental is seen to be the vital. Here are the essential teachings of life; and the doctrine that this weary, jaded, perplexed world, with its care-wrinkled face, most needs to learn. This declaration by Jesus of the best life philosophy is more luminous than any comments upon it, so we extract the lesson passage in full, from the Sermon on the Mount.

"Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon the earth, where moth and rust consume, and where thieves break through and steal; but lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth consume, and where thieves do not break through nor steal; for where thy treasure is there will thy heart be also. The lamp of the body is the eye; if therefore thine eye by single, thy whole body shall be full of light. But if thine eye be evil, thy whole body shall be full of darkness. If therefore the light that is in thee be darkness, how great is that darkness! No man can serve two masters; for either he will hate the one, and love the other; or else he will hold to one and despise the other. Ye cannot serve God and Mammon. Therefore I say unto you, Be not anxious for your life, what ye shall eat, or what ye shall drink; nor yet for your body, what ye shall put on. Is not the life more than the food, and the body more than the raiment? Behold the birds of the heaven, that they sow not, neither do they reap, nor gather into barns; and your heavenly Father feedeth them. Are ye not of much more value than they? And which of you by being anxious can add one cubit unto his stature? And why are ye anxious concerning raiment? Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin; yet I say unto you, that even Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these. But if God doth so clothe the grass of the field, which today is, and tomorrow is cast into the oven, shall he not much more clothe you, O ye of little faith? But not therefore anxious, saying, What shall we eat? or, What shall we drink? or, Wherewithal shall we be clothed? For after all these things do the Gentiles seek; for your heavenly Father knoweth that ye have need of all these things. But seek ye first His kingdom, and His righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you. Be not therefore anxious for the morrow; for the morrow will be anxious for itself. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

Better Than the Mottoes.

Contrast these great words with the wall mottoes that we see, in homes and offices. How trivial and inane and inadequate the latter become. Why not seek, as a mental and spiritual exercise, for a week, to commit to memory this sublime passage from the immortal words of Jesus? It will make one's faith simpler and courage stronger.

Let us lift up our thinking. Our times are tainted by scrappy, inconsequential and rather vulgar mental processes. We read too many periodicals and too few books. Is it not logical and reasonable that we should go, by way of this noble mountainside philosophy, to a loftier, purer conception of our daily thinking and reading? I met an Atlanta business man a few days ago who told me he had canceled his subscription to a long list of magazines, and had taken to reading the great books which time has tested. The names of the volumes he had mastered in a year amazed me; he has been delivered from the possible thralldom of a scrap-basket mind. Of course he gives a first place to the book of books; no other literature has its power to clarify a man's thinking and to elevate and strengthen his character.

We can afford to know less about the machinations of politicians, the banalities of "society," the vulgarities of professional sport, the gyrations of the stock market, and the inconsequentialities of much so-called "news" in the engrossing study of the great pronouncements of the world's wisest age and most interesting Personality, Jesus, the Nazarene.

A Man's Treasures.

"A ship is in the water: that is its power; when water is in the ship, that is its peril," runs an old comment. Jesus was afraid that those who followed his teaching might let the world get into them; of course he meant them to be in the world. An earth-tainted church is a bane; a church-tinged earth is a blessing. The Teacher established a new society, or party, which was to be governed by worldly standards. He meant that it should have aims above the ordinary. The world is busy in storing up gold; the members of his kingdom should busy themselves in storing up life. The supreme business of Christians is not to get riches, but to be rich in character. They are after something bigger and better than corruptible treasures.

The point of this preachment of Christ is that a man's life is more than food or raiment or riches. He was not concerned about a man's money, but about the man. All his teachings go right to the core of things. He saw that treasure represents life; that what a man covets makes the man himself, and that the chief purpose of a man's mind is really the light of his life Therefore that light should be true and clear. The man who lives for money becomes materialistic; the man who lives for heaven (on earth and hereafter) becomes heavenly. It is all a question of what one loves best and desires most. The teaching about treasure is the same as the teaching about masters. Let the main motive—the supreme allegiance—be right, and the result cannot be seriously wrong.

One Mother's Case.

The solicitude of Jesus that mankind should choose the best is like a mother's care for her child. This morning I received a letter from Asia, from a woman whose life is spent in a remote heathen village, where she and her husband are the sole representatives of western civilization and religion. Her concern is for her son, an 18-year-old boy who is now a student in the United States. What do you suppose is the special reason for her anxiety? That the boy is having too hard a time? That he may secure profitable employment? That life may be easier for him than it is for her and his father in their lonely, over-taxed existence in the Orient? Far from it. This mother is distressed because her son, a talented boy, has been offered a position at $100 a month in New York city, that may open up to him a career of distinction and prosperity in this land; so that he may be weaned away from his present faith, and from his resolution to follow in his father's footsteps as a missionary. Is not this a solicitude touching the very spirit of Jesus? The mother wants the best for her son: and she has proved that the best is not worldly prosperity, but steadfast loyalty to God's highest call.

The parents who are anxiously teaching their children to "get on," instead of inspiring them to rise up, should con carefully this part of the Sermon on the Mount. North America does not really need a single additional rich man; it can spare a number of those it now has; but it does sorely need more men and women in whose hearts the ideals of Jesus are supreme. The leaven that will save our modern life will be these spirits who put Christ first.

The Bread and Butter Question.

The high cost of living has forged to the fore as the day's liveliest question. Important as it is, we must admit that the high cost of living is of less concern than the low grade of life. We are hearing too infrequently just now the battle cry of intellectual progress—"High thinking and plain living." High living and plain thinking is more common. Of course we should straighten out our economic tangles; but it may be submitted that these are of infinitely less importance than the elevation of popular ideals. Once persuade men to put the spirit first, and immediate consequence would be a brave, wise dealing with these "practical" questions.

There was soundest judgment in the exhortation of Jesus to seek first the kingdom of God. That way comes all true prosperity. A man's Bible class recently discussed whether a man dare, in these material times, sacrifice his job for conviction's sake, especially when he has a family dependent upon him. The judgment of this large company of men of affairs was that it is really the highest form of business sagacity for a man to be true to his ideals. The very demonstration and acquisition of moral fibre which such an action requires increases a man's market value. That sort of heroism leagues one with the sublimest forces of history, of heaven and of earth. The earnest verdict of these worldly-wise men favored the dictum of Jesus, that "all these things" would be added to the person who seeks first the kingdom and righteousness of God. All the resources of the Eternal, on earth and in heaven, are pledged to the support of such a one.

Better Than Message.

That is the elemental, bedrock faith. Simple trust in God is the best possession. It never fails. The evil man may seem to flourish like the green bay tree—but his prosperity is not permanent, and it is probably at present more apparent than real. The spirit that is courageous enough to withdraw from the world's complex allegiances, and to substitute one central, supreme submission and motive, is sure to be happiest and to accomplish the most. Child-like trust in God, and manlike disregard for the trivial and temporal exactions of an artificial society will solve all problems. It will not demand of God a daily accounting of all his ways; for he works from the standpoint of eternity.

Such a faith will not be anxious about anything. It will take time to "consider" the lilies, the birds, the fields, the stars. It will "be in league with the stones of the field." And it will possess a serenity of face and heart which not all the beauty doctors and masseurs in New York can impart. It will sweetly live for the things worth while, in the strength of Him whose omniscient preaching is accompanied by His omnipotent power.

Varieties

Chinese schools and students have grown rapidly in the last decade.

Blood oranges are "fuked" by the use of a hypodermic syringe and some dye.

Babylon's inhabitants frequented libraries seventeen centuries before Christ.

British seed crushers have 400,000 tons of last season's crop of soya beans in the far east under contract.

Canada will be largely represented in the international hunting exhibition to be held this year in Vienna.

An old Jersey farmer, ninety years old, followed the hounds through a whole day, walking twenty-one miles.

Electricity has supplanted gas for car lighting in nearly all the state railways of Italy, Switzerland and Denmark.

Since 1878 there have been 19,121 cremations in Germany. In the United States in the last year alone there were 34,500.

The first company in the world to undertake the production of radium in a commercial way is building a laboratory at London.

Mme. Curie, of Paris, who with her husband discovered radium, was elected an honorary associate member of the American Chemical society at its recent meeting in Boston.

Of the 1,467 foreigners at the colleges of the United States, 460 hail from North America, 458 from Asia, 313 from Europe, only 154 from South America, 64 from Australia and 18 from Africa.

Under the new law for buildings in New York city the number of dark rooms in tenements has been reduced from 250,000 to 101,117. "Let there be light," is the motto of the board of inspecion.

The United States has more (22,244,446) dairy cows than any other country in the world; more horses, 23,000,532; more mules, 4,056,399; more swine, 57,976,361, and (except British India) more cattle, 73,246,573.

Professor Herdman, lecturing at the British Royal institution, and describing how to tell the age of a fish, said the lines on the scales of the herring are lines of annual growth. The number of lines on the bones are another indication.

When a widow in Oklahoma needs the wages her son of school age might earn the state pays the mother the amount and the boy continues in school. The women of Oklahoma are now trying to have the same law passed for daughters.

Algernon Charles Swinburne labored hard and unsuccessfully to become a playwright. The poet told Forbes-Robertson finally, when he gave it up, that his efforts had inspired him with profound respect for the man who could write an indifferent farce.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont gave away two thousand dolls to poor children during the Christmas holidays just passed. Each doll wore a "Vote for Women" sash. It is reported that several suffrage clubs were formed by the little girls who received these dolls without suggestion from older people.

The women of Norway voted for members of parliament for the first time last year, the women of Denmark took part in the municipal elections for the first time, the women of Michigan voted on questions of local taxation and the women of Victoria cast their first ballot for the state parliament.

A St. Louis woman is advertising for pure buttermilk. The advertiser recites that no dairyman need apply. She says she has tried all the dairies in St. Louis and has been half around the world in a vain search for buttermilk of the good old-fashioned kind churned in the good old-fashioned way, with little pieces of butter floating around in it.

The Bulletin of the Georgraphical Society of Italy announces another Arctic expedition. The leader will be Baldwin, the leader of the arctic expedition of 1901-1902. He proposes an exploration of the polar regions and to reach the pole. He proposes to follow the route taken by Nansen in the Fram. It is proposed to send four years altogether in the search.

In a Belfast breach-of-promise case the man, a farmer, won. He agreed to marry a spinster if she could raise $500. She was able to get together only $300, so the farmer called it off, despite the fact that he had ordered the clergyman to be on hand to marry them. The judge said that the promise to marry was conditional, and the condition had not been fulfilled.

Robert Wynne, the former United States consul-general in London, intends to resume newspaper work in the British capital. Before Mr. Wynne became postmaster-general of the United States he had a long and brilliant journalistic career, being also president of the Gridiron club at Washington. He is intimately acquainted at first hand with London and its celebrities.

Cornelius Dircksen was the first official ferryman on the island of Manhattan. The mooring place on the New York side was about where Water street crosses the present Peck slip. He started the system in 1637. Passengers who wanted to be rowed over knew a horn for the skipper, if he chanced to be absent when they arrived. From Dircksen's skiff grew the present ferry system of the city.

Lucien Klotz, a Parisian art expert and collector, has in his possession what is claimed to be an authentic autograph of the Poet Tasso, appended to a writing which, translated into English, reads: "I, the undersigned, acknowledge to have received from M. A. Levy 25 livres, for which he retains in pledge a sword of my father, six shirts, four sheets and two tablecloths. March 2, 1570. Tasso."

There is an old superstition that if a spider settles on one's clothes it is a sign that he will shortly receive money. "When a spider is found upon our clothes," says an old writer, "we used to say, some money is coming toward us. The moral is this: Such who imitate the industry of that contemptible creature may, by God's blessing, weave themselves into wealth and procure a plentiful estate."

To get rock for the Morena dam in southern California, one of the biggest blasting operations on record has just been successfully carried out. Describing the feat, the Engineering Record says that a tunnel 125 feet long was first driven into the face of the granite. In this chamber was placed 38,950 pounds of powder and dynamite. This was exploded by electric fuses and dislodged 120,000 cubic yards of rock.

Dr. Sophie Herzog, of Brazoria, Tex., is said to be the only woman railroad surgeon in the world. She is a native of Austria, came to this country in 1886, studied medicine and surgery and for nine years after graduation practiced medicine in New York. Soon after moving to Texas her work as a surgeon attracted the attention of the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexican railroad, and she was appointed surgeon for the road.

Professor Arloing, director of the veterinary school at Lyons, France, maintains he has perfected a method of successfully protecting cattle against tuberculosis. He employs vaccines obtained by special cultural processes from certain kinds of bovine bacilli. These vaccines are introduced into the cattle either by the mouth,

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PRESIDENTS' TROUBLES

History Shows Taft Is Not Only One Whose Reign Has Been Stormy.

Man is born to trouble as the sparks fly upward, and Presidents of the United States are elected to trouble. They all get their share of it, in one shape or another, as the Washington Post has just pointed out.

Even the first President—the august Father of his Country—was not exempt; his cabinet was divided against him; the irrepressible conflict between Hamilton and Jefferson was a great worry to him as extant letters testify, and the House of Representatives made itself very unpleasant about the British treaty. The second President quarrelled with the leaders of his own party, and took coach for Massachusetts without waiting to see his successor sworn in. The third President had the Aaron Burr affair on his hands and the Federalizing decisions of John Marshall were poison to him. In 1797 he wrote the presidency was "a splendid misery;" in 1807—having then tried it he wrote; "to myself, personally, it brings nothing but unceasing drudgery and daily loss of friends. Every office becoming vacant, every appointment made, me donne un ingrat et cent ennemis."

Rushed Into a War.

The fourth President was rushed into war with Great Britain by excited congressmen and editors—much as William McKinley, long afterward rushed into war with Spain. Perhaps Monroe had as peaceful an incumbency as any of them, and he knew very well at times where the presidential shoes pinched. The second Adams early displeased the New England shipowners, New York importers and Southern planters; he alienated his political supporters, by refusing to reward them with the offices; "he stood on his merits," as John Fiske wrote long ago, "asked no favors and granted none, and was on the whole the most independent President we have had since Washington."

We need say nothing of the turbulences of the Jackson Administration; the old general conquered peace finally, but the fighting was fast and furious while it lasted, and there's no harm done in reminding nervous Americans of this later day that Webster, Clay and Calhoun were in a state of acute alarm about the Constitution; Andrew Jackson, they told the Americans of their day, was destroying it—but it's still around. Van Buren was not a fighter by nature, but he had to and did fight resolutely for the independent Treasury Act. Hard times were in the land when he quit the White House.

The first Harrison escaped the common lot of Presidents by dying soon after his inauguration, as did Taylor; but Taylor lived long enough to be assailed by Sam Houston and others. John Tyler and his party penned a campaign company, an event recorded in doggerel:

"Let Ty and Calhoun jump just so,
And dance Virginia reels;
And try which to the Whigs can show
The cleanest pair of heels!"

Democratic Insurrection.

Polk had a Democratic "insurrection" on his hands at once when he backed down on the Oregon boundary issue, but he suppressed it; before he did so, though, Hannegan of Indiana—for some years chairman of the Senate committee on foreign relations—gently said in debate that the President had "spoken words of falsehood with the tongue of a serpent," and had consigned himself and his name "to an infamy so profound, a damnation will never drag him forth." Pierce's Administration, with its Ostend manifesto and its Kansas-Nebraska act, started the shooting on the Kansas prairies and precipitated the crystallization of a new party in politics—the Republican party, still with us. Buchanan's quarrel with Stephen A. Douglas is a memorable chapter in our history; before he left the White House the Southern Senators, which he had striven so hard to please, quarrelled with him. Abraham Lincoln had chronic political "insurrection" (with such Republicans as Thad Stevens and Henry Winter Davis enlisted in it) on his hands during the war years, adding to his fearful burden; how wisely and patiently he dealt with it! Johnson broke with his party, and Congress sat through the recess to watch and thwart him, and (foolishly) assailed him with articles of impeachment.

The revolt of Sumner, Trumbull and Schurz (and four able editors) against President Grant; the revolt of Roscoe Conkling and the so-called stalwarts against President Garfield; President Cleveland's tariff and other experiences with the Democratic legislators; the session of the so-called silver Republicans when President McKinley was nominated; President Roosevelt's vigorous differences of opinion with Republican Senators—all these are modern reminders of episodes in our annals. Exciting enough some of them were in the time of them; prodigious was the noise they made. The country has survived them.

Trouble There Before Him.

When he stepped across the sill of the White House, William H. Taft had his troubles before him—as all his predecessors had had theirs. Some of the troubles he, no doubt, foresaw. Some have materialized early and uglily. He is meeting them as they come along, and honestly trying to make the best of them. He is in the White House to get if he can as the people's spokesman and agent certain things which they and he think the most important and desirable things in sight. He is thoroughly in earnest about it. Some of the things have been clearly indicated already in his messages, and others will be brought to the attention of Congress later. He cannot get any of them for the people without the co-operation of the legislative department of the Government. It's quite safe to assume that he has quite as little liking for "Cannonism" as for "La Folletteism."

Give William H. Taft time, and fair play, and credit for right motives—credit, too, for a fair share of common sense and a habit of trying to know pretty well what he's about. Wait and see! The people's servant, who has made good in every lesser service assigned to him, is certainly entitled to that much from them, now that they've elected him their President.

ASKS $4,000,000 FOR RELIEF

French Cabinet Calls Upon Parliament for Aid.

Paris, Feb. 7—The foreign subscriptions of the flood relief fund now exceeds $800,000. The Seine has fallen sixteen feet from its crest. More cavein in the streets and falling houses are reported as the receding waters withdraw the supporting pressure. The cabinet decided today to ask parliament for $4,000,000 as the additional credit necessary for the relief of victims of the flood.

Fraternal Prescription for Nervous Wrecks.

(From "Medical Reports.")

Thousands of men, nervous wrecks, have found the following "fraternal prescription" a blessing and a boon.

Coming from a source of unquestioned authority, namely, Dr. Lewis Baker, College C Bldg., Dayton, Ohio, it is presumed to be infallible.

Such men lack aggressiveness, they are timid, nervous, easily discouraged, lacking in self-esteem and confidence. They suffer from cold extremities, thin watery blood, nervousness, sleeplessness, frightful dreams, trembling hands and limbs, unsteady gait and an absolute inability to perform the ordinary natural and rational acts or duties such as any healthy normal man can.

The nervous man, seems always tired and worn out. Retiring brings no relief. Sleep brings no refreshment, all because of an abnormal condition of the nervous system, brought about by—well, no matter what—the desire is for relief and freedom with rich red blood surging through the body supplying the sensitive nerves with all the power of sensation, so that sleep is refreshing, food is delicious, work is play and play is pleasure.

Obtain three ounces of syrup sarsaparilla compound in six ounce bottle. To this, add one ounce of compound fluid balmwort and let stand two hours. Then add one ounce of tincture cadomene compound (not cardamom), and one ounce of compound essence cardiol. Mix, shake well and take a teaspoonful after each meal and one when retiring until a vigorous, bounding new-health takes hold of the tired, exhausted nerves.

A BIG BUSINESS MAN

Has Successful Ventures in Various Parts of the World.

New York Herald.

While multitudes of people, including our solons in congress, have been talking and writing at recurrent intervals about the advisability and practicability of Uncle Sam's owning and operating public utilities—for every year sees some project looking toward the extension of government control considered and sidetracked—the old gentleman has quietly gone ahead and acquired, either by purchase or establishing them himself, cable, telegraph and telephone systems, steamships and railroad lines, postal savings banks, cold storage plants, packing houses and numerous other business undertakings.

In the Washington-Alaska telegraph systems the United States government owns and operates one of the most intricate commercial cables and telegraph systems in the world.

Conservative men and engineers declared it would be impossible successfully to construct and operate a telegraphic system over the wild and trackless country it traverses, and, despite the unpropitious physical conditions, now operates 5,050 miles of land lines, cable and wireless in this system.

Uncle Sam is not to be outdone when nature interferes with his plans. When the cable under Norton Sound was destroyed by icebergs, which constantly crunched against it, and these things looked serious, he erected wireless towers on the opposite shores of the sound, 107 miles apart, so now the system in its totality comprises elements not elsewhere combined in a single system—submarine, land and wireless methods, all united as one competent and harmonious system.

Not only in the far North has Uncle Sam shown his ability to overcome adverse conditions in establishing telegraphic communication, but in the Tropics he is operating cable and telegraph systems, and in the Philippines he has 6,551 miles of cable and telegraph lines in operation. The telegraph lines reach into the remotest provinces and to all the principal islands of the archipelago and bring them all within half a day's communication of Manila.

The rate for telegrams throughout the system is three cents a word, irrespective of distance. Thus the person living on a remote island pays no more than does the one living in Manila.

The difficulties which the government has encountered and overcome in establishing this means of communication in the Philippines are almost inestimable. The line running from Zamboanga to Jolo was such a hopeless task to keep in repair on account of the coral beds cutting the strands of the cable that Uncle Sam installed a wireless plant there and with his usual foresight anticipated an increase of business. At the time the wireless towers were erected he built telegraph and telephone lines radiating to many towns.

In Porto Rico, too, the government telegraph service extends to every town, either directly or by telephone, and in addition many of the large barrios and important sugar mills are connected with the main line. The government receives messages over the phones and transmits them by telegraph at a low rate. So profitable an investment has the whole system been from the start that recently Uncle Sam reduced the price of telegrams.

When the United States government undertook the management of the Panama railroad and the connecting line it saw great possibilities of developing it into a good paying investment. That its sagacity was not unfounded is proved by the fact that last year the sea-to-sea railroad at Panama showed an increase of $902,537 in its earnings over those of the previous year, or 24.8 per cent. The railroad, before government ownership, was a rather dilapidated affair, totally inadequate for the demands upon it, and great quantities of merchandise were piled up at both ends of the line.

There has been a transformation since the hustling American arrived, and yards, docks and warehouses, with mechanical contrivances for loading and unloading, have been constructed, with the result that consignments are handled at a lower rate than is charged by any transportation company in any port of the world, while the rapidity of transferring cargoes from steamship to railroad is not exceeded in any country.

The Panama railroad steamship line, with offices at 24 State street, New York, is conducted in a thoroughly modern way. All officials of the railroad and steamship line are employes of the United States government, their salaries are fixed and they do not profit by the increased earnings of the company.

In Puerto Rico, too, Uncle Sam stepped in and helped. For twentieth century business was trying to deal with the four-teenth century roads, and the problem of transportation was a very serious one. Three years ago, under authority of the United States government, the insular government issued $1,000,000 worth of bonds to construct wagon roads throughout the island, and now Uncle Sam owns and maintains 510 miles of highway in Puerto Rico. Roads have been built all over the country, with splendid bridges spanning the rivers.

While financiers have been discussing the feasibility of such a chain of federal banks Uncle Sam has turned every post-office in the Philippines into a savings bank, and has there demonstrated not only the practicability of such a system, but has stimulated habits of thrift among the natives, and last year these banks had deposits amounting to $500,000.

To the unenlightened it would seem like a gentle prevarication to state that Uncle Sam since June, 1902, has been the proprietor of a fashionable health resort, but it is nevertheless true, for the government operates a most attractive spa at Benguio in the Philippine islands.

SAYS ALL EARTH BEINGS CAME FIRST FROM MARS

By Oliver E. Conner, Jr.

The purpose of this article is to show that man does not or cannot reach perfection on this earth; but instead inhabits other globes in succession that have developed in substance more in harmony with his higher station in life. The evolution of the human race involves a stupendous plan and purpose. It appears to move in given lines, according to certain fixed laws and principles. It is faintly foreshadowed in the mineral and plant, it is revealed in the animal, and is consummated in man. We are belted and bounded on all sides by universal substances, whose ceaseless operations give rise to the phenomena of nature. Every visible speck in the heavens down to the smallest atom is composed of the same substances and controlled by the universal laws. These substances are mental, vital, etheric and material, which science calls physical matter. In the mental substance there is but one unit; in the vital, two; in the etheric three, and in the physical atom there are four. True enough the mental, vital and etheric substance may remain dormant for a time in the physical atom, but they are there nevertheless, as is evident after they enter the laboratories of our living, thinking body.

Each of our four kingdoms in nature specializes one or more of these substances. Man has been evolved from the three lower kindoms, and now has arrived at his highest estate, as far as kingdoms go, but not perfected.

These four fundamental substances are localized in the human body in certain belts or zones. The brain is the instrument of mentality, the organ or seat of the mind. The heart and lungs, the organs of life. The stomach, liver and pancreas—these are organs that secrete certain fluids and perform certain functions in connection with other organs and glands in this zone, and are the centers of the vito-chemical element. The lower material or earthly zone has for its centers the kidneys, intestines, organs of reproduction and bladder. These four elementary substances are localized in certain zones of the human body, each performing its certain special function in its appointed and proper place. We are in fact a little world, one in substance, with the big world all around, and subject to the game laws.

Everything Was on Sun.

With reference to that larger world, of which the sun, moon and stars are a part, our bodies, for instance, are composed of many of the physical elements composing this earth, and have, like these elements, the same center of gravity. We are, in like manner, composed of many kinds of etheric substances, which have, like this earth, our sun for a center of gravity. And then again, besides having force and matter, we are full of life, and this substance, being elementary and different from ether, it must have a center of gravity. This globe that radiates life impelling qualities has the last invisible mental globe for a center of gravity. This last center is in truth the real center of gravity for all living forces and physical substances now on our planet, including all the planets themselves.

It must be remembered that there are many planetary worlds besides our own having suns, life and mental globes for their center of gravity Out of 50,000,000 visible spheres in the heavens our earth appears as only one little link or unit. If there are 50,000,000 visible through our modern telescope, there might be 50,000,000 more, for all we know—for they have not reached the limit yet. And to think that our earth, a mere speck in space, is the only one inhabited seems preposterous.

Some of these heavenly bodies are dead—shriveled up as it were—and now revolve as satellites around living planets. Many of these dead satellites have fallen apart in ages past and parts of them now revolve in an erratic manner around certain centers. This only goes to show that a living planet may die, disintegrate and fall apart and make, as it were, that dust out of which other planets are formed. Again, we find planets in all stages of evolution—some more dense than others; some even of a gaseous nature; some there must be composed of a firm substance not visible to physical sight.

Four Suitable Planets.

Of the seven or eight planets in our system revolving around our sun there are four at least that present conditions suited for the higher evolution of man. These are Mercury, the nearest to the sun; Venus next; earth and Mars. The outlying planets—Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune—having a density no greater at most than water, it is not reasonable to suppose they are inhabited unless by forms of life of which we are not acquainted. The three planets besides this earth germane to this speculation are Mercury, Venus and Mars.

The question has been, have these planets and atmosphere of sufficient composition and density to maintain human beings and are not some of these planets either too hot or too cold or both to preclude the possibility of inhabitants living there. We will now see how these conditions line up with reference to Mars.

First, the scientists have agreed that Mars is surrounded by an atmosphere. Next, what is its composition and density? Its composition could not be of any other known elements than argon, nitrogen and oxygen; or of the same elements found in our atmosphere. As set forth in this article composed of the same universal substances. Not of some special substance made by the planet Mars or any other planet. Being reasonably certain that the composition of the atmosphere surrounding Mars is the same in kind with that of our atmosphere, the next question is its density. According to the material density of the planet, it being 4.17 earth, 5.66 water taken as standard, the atmospheric envelope of Mars is somewhat lighter and rarer than our own. But the people who live there may likewise be of a finer substance and require less oxygen for the maintenance of life.

Conditions Differ Widely.

We find on our earth people living under a wide range of conditions, as to density of atmosphere, heat and cold. There are people living here in very high elevations where the density of the atmosphere is such that it is necessary to breathe twice as fast as at sea level. Then, again, there are the Eskimos, living in the frozen north at one extreme, and people living on the equator at the other. While extremes of heat and cold and density of atmosphere here may be detrimental to the proper evolution of man, yet it goes a long way to prove that man can grow and develop under these abnormal conditions, whether they be ideal or not. Abnormal conditions here may be perfectly normal conditions on other planets.

The human body, with its organs, readily adjusts, itself to new and strange conditions. People born on Mars know of no other environment better suited for their welfare. They could develop organs and means to satisfactorily cope with those peculiar conditions under which they live.

According to the best data we have, the density and specific gravity on Mars is much less than found on earth. These circumstances should produce men as well as animals and plants of enormous stature and size. Some scientists have figured that these people are at least 40 feet tall, and capable of doing at least five to six times as much physical work as men on earth. They could handle, with as much ease, 100 pounds or dirt in a shovel as we can 15 to 20 pounds. And for this reason their public works, ditches and canals are on a scale that make our boasted endeavors look like child's play.

The extensive canals seen upon the planet Mars may have been dug for the purpose of bringing water to interior parts in order that they might regulate, in a measure, their extremes of temperature.

It looks as though their climate had gotten the best of their ingenuity and is not now perfectly agreeable to them. And, for this reason, they are quitting their planet, and, in fact, have been migrating to our earth for thousands of years. Every human entity now living on this earth has at one time lived on that planet.

When a planet becomes too cold, thorugh age, to longer support life in any of the kingdoms there is a general migration to some other planet better suited to carry out this grand scheme of evolution. This earth, as the ages roll by, will become as cold and barren of life as our moon is today. We will have then passed on to another planet which is even now receiving human pilgrims.

The next progression will be on the planet Venus—a planet better fitted for the development of the spiritual faculties now mostly latent or dormant in man.

As our progression unfolds on these planets our bodies become more refined in substance and better adapted to give the highest expressions of soul. On Venus we will have lost our physical eyesight, and, instead, we will use the sixth sense, now slowly developing on this earth. Mental telepathy will be the means of communication between people. The body will be of a more ethereal texture, and all of its organs will vibrate more in harmony with the great storehouse of energy around us. We will be able, at will, to control many subtle forces, the proper use of which will determine our progress in other worlds. The sex appetites and desires, as well as their organs, will have disappeared. We will stand naked in the light of the spiritual sun, unashamed and undaunted.

There are other globes, one more, at least, which is visible, upon which we will continue our progress to perfection. The other two globes (for there are seven in all) which are concerned in the evolution of man, are of a spiritual nature and cannot be seen by physical sight; but upon which we will probably finish our planetary pilgrimage.

BEGGING MAIL

Saturday Evening Post.

John D. Rockefeller receives more letters asking for money than any other rich person. Every kind of hare-brained proposition from a transcontinental balloon passenger line to a deep-sea hotel is put up to him. Mr. Rockefeller has received as high as a thousand begging letters a day. Many of these are simply addressed "John D. Rockefeller, United States." The postal authorities have instructions to forward all such mail to 26 Broadway, New York city, which is the Standard Oil building. This is the center of the Rockefeller almsgiving. Mr. Rockefeller has a secretary of philanthropy, F. T. Gates, who is in charge of all correspondence. The average begging letter is not answered (to answer all would require a small army of stenographers), but those asking for a personal interview are sometimes answered with a line of refusal. Every letter is saved and every word that is sent in answer is reserved in duplicate. There can be no "comeback." He never helps save where he has made the most elaborate investigation. Thus he is simply following out his old investment rule. The one kind of appeal that always draws at least an answer from his agents is from religious or educational institutions. Nearly every institution of this kind in the United States has asked aid in some way or at some time of Mr. Rockefeller. These letters are not only answered but in the case of educational institutions the appeal is often referred to the general education board.

Practically every letter to a rich man contains somewhere the sentence, "You will never miss this from your great wealth." I added up the amount of the requests in the letters to one millionaire, and it reached a total of $20,000,000, or exactly the half of the man's fortune. One interesting feature of the letter to rich men is this: The writers usually flock to the rich of their own race or religion. Jacob H. Schiff, for example, is the target of appeals from Jews, just as Thomas F. Ryan gets masses of letters from Catholics. The women letter-writers beset Helen Gould and Mrs. Russell Sage; the religious contingent bombards John D. Rockefeller; the art cranks pursue J. P. Morgan, and so on down the gilded list. In the majority of instances the letters either go to the wastebasket or to files marked "Freaks," and are kept as curiosities. The Great Man never sees them. Some very rich men escape the flood of letter appeals until, by some spectacular circumstances, they are projected into public notice. Then the letter writers get busy. A recent example of this was when James A. Patten put through his big wheat deal. At that time he had been scarcely noticed by the letter writing brigade. But as soon as his name and picture began to appear on the front pages of the newspapers he was deluged with letters asking financial assistance. A thousand farmers wanted their mortgages lifted.

James A. Stillman had a big begging mail when he was president of the National City bank. Although he paid little or no attention to the indiscriminate appeal he quietly gave away a great deal of money. It was given with the ironclad understanding that it was to be a secret. It annoyed him to be thanked. Once he did a good turn for a young man who was employed in one of the great corporations which he controlled. Later the young man met him and tried to thank him. The next week the clerk was discharged. J. P. Morgan has the same aversion to being thanked for gifts of money. More than one beneficiary has lost a generous patron either by being too profuse with thanks or by divulging the source of his aid. Like Mr. Rogers Mr. Morgan acts swiftly sometimes so swiftly that he takes away the breath of the receiver. Miss Helen Gould is deluged with letters. Instead of having a social secretary she has a sort of secretary of charity who in many cases is a veritable Sister of Charity. Miss Gould pays more attention to appeals for aid than do most of her rich friends.

Good in Theory.

Boston Record.

F. B. Sanborn, after hearing Horace White and other younger experts in finance instruct Boston this week at a public dinner on the merits of the central bank, gives it as his idea that we ought to have it, but probably never shall get it, for the same reason that the ordinary wild duck cannot be made as good eating as the canvas back by feeding it on wild celery. "It will do it," said the tavern keeper of the Adirondack forest; "I know it, for I've tried it—only, d—n 'em, they won't eat it."

A SWEET BREATH

You May Have It at Little Trouble and No Expense—

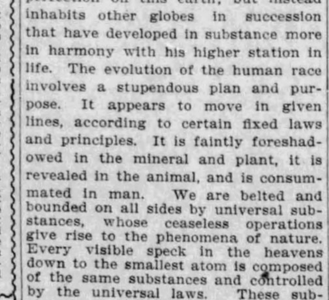
as well as clean, healthy teeth, free from germs of decay, and an antiseptically clean mouth, adding much to your personal attractiveness. To be sweet and clean use Paxtine, a specialty for dainty women and wholesome men.

Just write your name and address on a postal card and sent it to The Paxton Toilet Co., 230 Columbus, Ave., Boston, Mass., and they will send you at once a trial box of Paxtine Toilet Antiseptic—entirely without cost to you.

Fat is Dangerous

It is unsightly, uncomfortable, spoils the figure, causing wrinkles, flabbiness and loss of vigor.

Let me send you my Proof Treatment absolutely Free; you can safely reduce your fat a pound a day.



Note what my treatment has done for others:

Mrs. Ira R. Reynolds, Box 114, Lehigh, Webster Co., Iowa, writes: "When I commenced your treatment I weighed 285 pounds. I now weigh 165 pounds, and never felt better in my life."

Mrs. W. D. Smith, Box 34, Abbott, Me., writes: "I have lost 51 POUNDS by your treatment. I used to have heart trouble and shortness of breath: now I am well and can walk and work with ease."

Miss Dicie Wilson, Box 78, Franklin, Tenn., writes: "I have used 49 POUNDS by your treatment and I feel like a new person."

I could fill every page of this journal with testimonials from grateful patients.

It is dangerous, unsightly, uncomfortable and embarassing to be too fat. Excess fat weakens the heart. The liver, lungs, stomach and kidneys become diseased, the breathing becomes difficult and the end comes in **HEART FAILURE** and sudden death. You can save yourself from these **DANGERS.**

I want to prove to you that my treatment will positively reduce you to normal and no matter where the excess fat is located, stomach, bust, hips, cheeks, neck, it will quickly and safely be reduced without exercising or dieting. **Your figure will be beautified; flabbiness and wrinkles disappear.** Rheumatism, asthma, shortness of breath, kidney and heart troubles are the fat goes away. I will send you **FREE** without a cent of expense on your part, my PROOF TREATMENT FREE. It reduces fat at the rate of a pound a day and does it safely and permanently.

Don't miss this offer. My PROOF TREATMENT is FREE. It will make you feel better at once. I will also send you **Free** my new **book of advice,** together with testimonials from many well known people. **Write to-day.**

H. C. BRADFORD, M. D., 20 E. 22d St. B 71, New York

(Licensed physician by the State of New York.)

FEAR PARTY TANGLE

Food Probe a Worry to Politicians.

Washington, Feb. 7.—Whether the senate and house will conduct rival investigations into the cause of the high cost of the necessaries of life is a question that concerns the Republican political leaders more deeply than any other problem now before congress.

If both bodies conduct such an examination they fear that different conclusions may be reached and that such differing reports on the eve of the congressional elections would be likely to prove embarrassing to the Republican majority.

Nevertheless the Republicans of the senate apparently are determined to order such an inquiry and conduct it with the utmost dispatch, regardless of the views of the house leaders on the subject.

The Lodge resolution, which was reported from the house committee on finance, has been amended so as to provide for a committee of seven senators and it probably will be reported from the commitee on contingent expenses.

The enlarged committee will give Senator Elkins opportunity to serve as one of the investigators, if he cares to do so, and will unite the Republicans in favor of the inquiry. There is a possibility that the investigation proposed by the house committee on ways and means may not be ordered, but no decision has thus far been reached.

That the inquiry will be virtually political in character is admitted on every side. The Republican leaders concede that the agitation over the cost of living will play a prominent part in the congressional campaigns and they show no disposition to disguise their purpose to "fix up their fences" as well as they can.

Especially they want, it would seem, to refute charges that the tariff is responsible for the increases. The Republicans have brought forward the theory that the expensive methods used by American merchants in advertising and distributing their goods is largely responsible for high prices.

They will try to show that there is a wide difference between wholesale and retail prices and that the tariff is not responsible for these differences.

It is reported that President Taft desires the effect of the tariff upon necessaries of life to be determined by the inquiry, however it is conducted and that he will not tolerate any effort to gloss over any ill-effects that may be disclosed. He has not expressed himself publicly on this subject.

HE LIKED IT GAMEY

T. Roosevelt Was Fond of Bad Beef.

Washington. Feb. 7.—That bad beef, some of it ready to fall to pieces, was served at the White House during ex-President Roosevelt's occupancy, was the testimony of District Food Inspector Dodge today before the house committee engaged in investigating the high cost of living in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Dodge stated that it was the custom of a steward at the White House to buy a quarter of beef and hang it up until it was ripe, or "ready to fall to pieces," as the inspector described it, when it would be cut up and served on the White House table. Members of the committee expressed disgust over Mr. Dodge's revelations.

Further, Inspector Dodge testified, many of the wealthy people of the national capital were accustomed to eat from choice meat that had turned black and was well on the road to decomposition, because it was more tender. He related an incident of one of his visits to a fashionable Washington market where he found a quarter of beef, black and apparently unfit for human food. He condemned it and was about to pour kerosene over it when the proprietor interfered and told him that they had many wealthy customers who always ordered from such pieces of meat. While the inspector was present a footman for a wealthy family came in and ordered a cut from the piece which had been condemned.

"Gratification of canine appetites," commented Representative Johnson, of Kentucky, who asked Inspector Dodge if this class of meat was kept in the same coolers with beef intended for "civilized people." The inspector replied that it was.

LIABILITIES ARE $12,000,000

Boston, Feb. 5.—The liabilities of Fisk and Robinson, bankers, of this city, New York, Chicago and Worcester, who failed this week, are now estimated at $12,000,000 instead of $7,000,000 as originally stated. The assets are approximately $11,000,000. The increase over the statement shown on the day of the firm's failure is accounted for by the inclusion of customers' securities on both sides of the balance sheet, totalling $8,00,000.

CURTAILS POWERS

New Measure, Framed Under Taft's Direction, Presented to Congress.

Washington, Feb. 7.—No corporation in the United States will be permitted to purchase, acquire or hold stock in any other corporation, according to a bill introduced in congress today to provide for the formation of corporations to engage in interstate and international trade and commerce. This applies to corporations organized under the act or under the laws of any state or foreign country. Nor shall any of these corporations have banking powers.

This bill represents the combined thought and work during several months past of Attorney General Wickersham, President Taft and the rest of his cabinet advisers. As a result of frequent cabinet meeting discussions of the bill, the present draft differs greatly from that originally presented by Attorney General Wickersham to the President's consideration. The President believes that the careful consideration given to the bill by trained lawyers of his cabinet has produced a measure that will stand the test both of congressional discussion and of supreme court decision.

Forfeiture of charter may result if any corporation organized under the act shall enter into any contact or combination or engage in any conspiracy against interstate or foreign trade or commerce or shall monopolize or attempt to monopolize any part thereof contrary to the provisions of the Sherman act or shall otherwise violate the laws of the United States. The charters of all corporations are made subject to alteration, suspension or repeal by congress. The attorney general is given power to bring forfeiture proceedings and the court may appoint a receiver.

Must File Reports.

Annual reports must be filed with the bureau of corporations and the commissioner of the bureau may call for special reports. Ten days after the declaration of any dividend a financial statement showing the amount of net earnings must be filed with the commissioner of corporations. At least a majority of the directors of the corporation are required at all times to be citizens of the United States and bona fide residents therein.

Stock may be paid for in cash or in property, but every certificate of stock issued in payment for property must contain a statement that it is so issued and before any stock is so issued a full statement, sworn to by a majority of the board of directors, must be filed in the bureau of corporations, setting forth a full description of the property, the number of shares to be issued in payment therefor, and whether such shares are to have a par value or not; the names and addresses of the vendors of the property, the statement of their connection, if any, with the company; the terms of any agreement, verbal or written, with respect to the transfer of the property; full details as to price; all amounts paid or to be paid to each vendor, and if the vendors are directors of the corporation or stockholders, a statement of the price paid or agreed to be paid by them for the property to be sold to the corporation; and where the stock to be issued for such payment has a par value there must be filed in the bureau of corporations an appraisement of the value of the property by two disinterested appraisers, approved in writing by the commissioner, who may also appoint other appraisers.

No stock with a par value may be issued in payment of property purchased or acquired by the corporation to the amount of par value exceeding the value approved by the commissioner after such appraisement.

Provisions are made for the increase or decrease of the capital stock of a corporation and for other amendments to the articles of association by vote of two-thirds of the stockholders of the corporation. On similar vote the corporation may borrow money, issue bonds and mortgage property or confer upon the holder of any bond or obligation the right to convert the principal, after five years from date of the bonds, into stock of the corporation of a designated class.

Approval Is Required.

The approval of the commisioner of corporations must be secured before the capital stock can be increased to the amount necessary to provide for such conversion, and this right shall not be given unless the bonds are issued or sold at par or upwards, or if for less than par, then for not less than their reasonable market value as ascertained by the commissioner.

Whenever a corporation shall fail to pay any written obligation at maturity or if any execution against its property shall be returned unsatisfied, the commissioner of corporations shall appoint a special agent to examine into its condition. If this agent reports that the corporation's condition is so unsound as to make its continuance in business contrary to public welfare, the commissioner may appoint a receiver with the usual powers of chancery receivers. Within 30 days the corporation may apply to the nearest United States court to enjoin proceedings and the court may discharge the receiver and enjoin the corporation's interests from further proceedings.

The real and personal property of corporations is to be subject to state, county and municipal tax. Incorporation fees are to be paid amounting to one-tenth of one per cent of the total capital up to $10,000,000; one-twentieth of one per cent from $10,000,000 to $20,000,000, and $250 on every million dollars of capital in excess of $20,000,000.

HEN HELPS BIG FOOD TRUSTS

Dr. Wiley Discovers She Is Laying Smaller Eggs.

Washington, Feb. 8.—Dr. Harvey W. Wiley intimated, at a public food hearing yesterday, that the American hen is in league with the boosters of the cost of living by laying eggs which are too small. But, the chief of the bureau of chemistry said, it was not the hen's fault, as she was being bred for commercial purposes, to lay smaller eggs and more of them.

The little discourse on the capacity of a hen came out as a side issue to a discussion on what the size of a loaf of bread should be. Dr. Wiley, announcing that he appeared as plain "Citizen Wiley," maintained that the bakers of this District of Columbia should be compelled to sell a loaf of uniform weight.

DON'T FEAR AN EPIDEMIC

Authorities in Paris Say City Is Clean.

Paris, Feb. 4.—The fall of the Seine was more rapid today. The appearance of the city is approaching the normal, but the subway system is still inoperative. Water still remains in the tubes, which, after they have been emptied, must be cleansed and disinfected. The progress toward the restoration of the lighting, telephone and telegraph lines is slow but noticeable.

The work of disinfection and other precautions against an epidemic of typhoid has been so thorough that some of the newspapers predict that Paris will not only escape contagion, but will emerge from the flood cleaner than before.

Be A Railroad Man Earn $80 To $185 A Month

We will quickly fit you at home by mail for a big paying position as Fireman or Brakeman. We have thousands of successful graduates. Our instructors are practical railroad men.

We Guarantee Positions positively to men between 20 and 50 years who are mentally

HOUSEHOLD AND YOUNG FOLKS

ELIZABETH AYRES, EDITOR

REAL-LIFE GLIMPSES

Elizabeth Ayres.

THERE is a just and upright judge here in Toledo. Probably there is more than one just and upright judge in the city, but it happens that the justice and uprightness of this judge in particular have been brought to my attention.

His work brings him much in contact with the sinning side of humanity; with those who are the preyers, and with those who are the preyed upon, and because he is in close touch with the unfortunates and sorrowing, his heart is big with the pity which is akin to love, and he seeks to aid the distressed and to warn off the distressers. Broad and keen of vision, as is possible only with those who are a part of the great human family, he is quick to detect the sham and hypocrisy of those trying to make use of his services in order to profit by the helplessness of others.

The story of an incident of his official life, an incident which doubtless has countless duplicates, prompted the writing of this.

One day a man came to him and while he stood in the doorway, glancing furtively about, he said hurriedly: "Judge, I'd like to see you privately."

"I guess this is private enough," the judge returned, in a pound-on-the-table-with-your-fist manner. "What do you want? State your business."

It developed that the man wanted to cast off what he considered was a burden. The burden was a relative, an old man whom he wanted to fling into the drift of the world by means of a charge of lunacy. He did not fling. The judge, quick to scent sneak business in the man's quest for secrecy, investigated and found the old man to be as sane as himself. There was nothing the matter with him except that he had the misfortune to be in the way. He was taking up space that some one else wanted.

The judge took measures to protect him. He found some one to look after him, and the man who sought secret service failed to throw one more upon the world's cold charity.

A just and upright judge, one who will not hold secret interviews, one who loves humanity, can do much toward cleaning out the muck places. For the most part, secret interviews mean there is something not straight and above board, or else they mean trying to get ahead of the other fellow before the other fellow gets ahead of you, which is not quite straight and above board, though it is commonly practiced.

There are many things we have to learn; many wrongs we do because we are still bound by the traditions and practices of the dark ages. Human beings were never intended to be beasts of prey, seeking to devour one another. It was never intended for the strong to destroy the weak.

'Ware secret interviews. 'Ware the secret interviewer. There's something crooked about both. And take this thought unto yourself: EACH ONE IN HIS OWN PLACE MAY BE A JUST AND UPRIGHT JUDGE.

Practice the open door system.

I KNOW a young woman I am glad to know because of the way she has with her. It is seldom we meet to have a face to face conversation. Our visits are usually of brief duration over the 'phone, but the cheery voice of her, and the chirky words of her, are good to hear.

"How are you?" I'll say.

"Oh, I'm all right," she'll say.

Then maybe I'll say, "good for you,"

"I'D LIKE TO SEE YOU PRIVATELY."

or something like that, and she'll answer:

"Oh, I'm always all right."

I have noticed that no matter how short our conversations, she manages to get in somewhere, "I'm always all right."

Probably she says this unconsciously, but she says it, and she says it in a positive way that would make you answer back if you heard her:

"I'm pleased to hear it."

Now, according to the conventional view of her situation, she is not so much all right as she might be. She is not physically strong; she has little money; she has the necessity for much work and a scarcity of pleasures. The truth is, she works most of the time if she is able. She does not sit like a heathen idol on a block and say, "everything is all right," she is working to make it so, and while she works she says it is.

"All things come to those who work," is a line I caught from The Nautilus Magazine, a new thought publication, conducted by Mr. and Mrs. William E. Towne, in Holyoke, Mass.

To return to the cheery young woman. She is the right sort of a New Thoughter, and she has not the least idea that she is IT.

"All things come to those who wait," is a lazy philosophy.

It is all very well to advise: "Constantly hold before you the thought of the thing or condition that you want and it will come." Maybe.

It's all right to hold the thought and to hold it hard, but you've got to get cut and rustle if you expect it to take material form, and while you are rustling, you are pretty sure to forget that things are not as you want them to be.

Everybody wants to be happy, but everybody has not the backbone or the know-how to make the necessary effort. And so I am glad I know that chirky young woman. She sticks to it that she is "all right," and she is doing everything she can to help the "all right" along. It may be that she has not a great future before her, and it may be good luck if she hasn't, but she is getting all she can out of each day's today, and I am sure I do not know of anything better to do than that.

You women, if you would be free, makes friends with men. Think of them and meet them as brothers and comrades, not as possible lovers or slaves.

SOME POINTERS

Oh you women, if you would be free, make friends with men. Think of them as your brothers, your comrades, not as possible lovers or slaves.

Did you ever think that your suspicion of evil in others is the danger signal flung out by the evil within yourself?

If you do not know evil, you cannot think it.

For yourself you can make the world as bad or as good as you want to picture it in your mind.

Without words, women often put thoughts in men's minds of which they are guiltless until a woman does the prompting.

In spite of yourself, your thoughts will get through your skin, and there is always some one who can read them.

A woman frequently resents as an insult something she has invited to herself.

You attract that which attracts you. Be careful that your attractions are of a high order.

Time spent in regret is valuable time wasted. Get busy. Do something to help somebody.

It is the easiest thing in the world to be always kind and courteous, if you once get the habit.

When human beings cease to be afraid that the other fellow is going to get the best of it, this old world will wag along very much better.—Elizabeth.

THE PROBLEM OF THE "HOMES"

THE word "home," in this case means its connection with working girls—Working Girls' Homes, a "home, sweet home," which in its present stage is more of a mockery than a reality. This has been proved by the failures which, so far, have formed the greater part of the history of these places.

The matter of these "homes" is, and has been, that they are conducted too much on the penitentiary plan, with a matron at their head as warden or jailer, and a board of inquisitors to boss the matron.

In the progress of things it has come about that altruistic ideas attend the rules and regulations of these institutions—in their beginnings—but altruism is lost sight of when it comes to the fascination and personal gratification of wielding a little power.

EVERY WORKING GIRL HAS A RIGHT TO AS MUCH INDEPENDENCE AND LIBERTY AS SHE CAN PAY FOR, EITHER IN WORK OR MONEY. THE REAL WORKING GIRL WILL NOT ABUSE THIS RIGHT. SHE IS TOO BUSY TAKING CARE OF HERSELF AND HER SELF-RESPECT. Those who are not real will drop by the wayside.

The working girl has something on her side to pay besides money and work. It is this: To accept, not as charity, but as needful helps, the gifts of money and house furnishings which are necessary in beginning these institutions.

There is no word against which people who work rebel so much, as the word charity in its general interpretation. Its true meaning is love—love for mankind—not patronizing bestowing. Take it in this way when gifts are necessary to start HELP ONE ANOTHER places going.

Monarchy has been practiced too long in conducting "institutions." Those clothed in a little brief authority take advantage of their positions to become oppressive. A little power is a dangerous thing for those who hold it, and for those who come under it.

It is gradually dawning upon the intellect of those in charge of affairs that the self-government plan looks promising. It is being tried, but success cannot come with a few trials—we must keep on trying until we learn how.

A government for the people, by the people, is as true today as when it was written, only we have gone away from its original meaning. Self-government in HELP ONE ANOTHER places is the law to practice until it is perfect. There must always be leaders or guides, but there is no earthly use for bosses. They are wreckers.

In Cincinnati there is a place for working girls where self-government is being attempted. This story of the attempt and the picture of its scene of action, are taken from the February World Today. The article is written by Don E. Mowry. You who are conducting "HOMES," take notice.

A WORKING GRILS' HOME IN CINCINNATI.

The Anna Louise Inn has been open only since June 1, 1909, and has a waiting list of seventy-five.

A GOOD work is being done for the young working girls in our cities today in preparing for the conditions of tomorrow, and the most recent illustration in this connection is the Anna Louise Inn for young women in Cincinnati.

This inn is, essentially, a working girls' hotel. It accommodates 120 girls in single outside rooms, but at present there are 126, one large room having been fitted up as a small dormitory. The prices of these rooms, with board, range from $2.75 to $4.50 a week, depending upon their location. No girl is admitted who earns over $10 a week, and the price of the room that a girl may occupy depends upon the amount of her wages.

The inn is provided with a laundry, a sewing-room, a roof garden and a large drawing room, besides three small parlors, which are served for the girls in the neighborhood, attract many girls to the inn who are not lodged there. There is no plainer evidence of this than the fact that there is already a waiting list of 75, and the inn has only been running since June 1.

Since the opening of the inn an attempt has been made to make the house self-governing. The girls have taken over the discipline themselves and the plan has worked admirably. There is the most friendly and family spirit among these working girls and as yet no cliques have been formed.

The total cost of the building, lots and the equipment was $85,000. Mr. James O. White, superintendent of "The Union Bethel," in Cincinnati, an organization that is working for the greater good, with the assistance of the members of his board, personally collected the amount necesary for the hotel. The money was secured from a small number of people, 33 men and women giving $1,000 each and the balance of the cost was cared for by Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Taft. The rapidity with which the rooms were filled indicated that the working girls were anxious to better their conditions.

POETS' CORNER

THE SEA, THE SEA

By Barry Cornwall.

The sea, the sea, the open sea.
The blue, the fresh, the ever free;
Without a mark, without a bound,
It runs with the earth's wide region round,
It plays with the clouds, it mocks the skies,
Or like a cradled creature lies.

I am on the sea, I am on the sea,
I am where I would ever be;
With the blue above and the blue below,
And silence reigns where ere I go.
If a storm should come and wake the deep,
What matter? What matter I shall ride and sleep?

I love, Oh, how I love to ride
On the fierce, foaming, bustling tide;
Where every mad wave drowns the moon,
Or whistles aloft his tempest tune,
And tells how goeth the world below,
And how the sou'west blast doth blow.

I never was on the dull, tame shore
But I loved the great sea more and more;
And backward flew to her billowy breast,
Like a bird that seeketh its mother's nest,
And a mother she was and is to me,
For I was born on the open sea.

The waves were white and red the morn,
In the noisy hour when I was born;
And the whale it whistled and the porpoise trolled,
And the dolphins bared their backs of gold,
And never was heard such an outcry wild,
As welcomed to life the ocean child.

I have lived since then in calm and strife,
Full fifty summers a rover's life;
With wealth to spend and power to range,
But never have sought or sighed for change,
And death whenever he comes to me,
Shall come on the wild unbounded sea.

WORLD OF LIGHT

By O. Snow.

There is a beautiful world,
Where saints and angels sing;
A world where peace and pleasure reigns,
And heavenly praises sing.

CHORUS.

We'll be there, we'll be there;
Palms of victory, crowns of glory we shall wear.
In that beautiful world on high.
We'll be there, we'll be there;
Palms of victory, crowns of glory we shall wear,
In that beautiful world on high.

There is a beautiful world
Where sorrow never comes;
A world where tears shall never fall,
In sighing for our home.

There is a beautiful world,
Unseen to mortal sight;
And darkness never enters there;
That home is fair and bright.

There is a beautiful world,
Of harmony and love;
O, may we safely enter there,
And dwell with God above.

MOTHER'S GRAVE

(Author Unknown.)

I've a casket at home
That is filled with precious gems.
I have pictures of friends dear to me,
I've a trinket so rare,
That came many years ago
From a far distant home across the sea.

CHORUS.

Treasured in my memory
Like a happy dream,
Are the loving words that she gave
And my heart fondly cleaves
To the dry and withered leaves,
'Tis a flower from my angel Mother's Grave.

In the still and silent night,
I often dream of Home again,
And the vision ever tells me to be brave,
And the last link that binds me
To that place I love so well,
'Tis the flower from my angel Mother's Grave.

In the quiet country churchyard.
We laid her down to sleep,
Close by the old home she's at rest.
And the sweet tie that binds me,
To that place I love so well,
'Tis a flower from my angel Mother's Grave.

For the present very few requests for poems will be published. We are so overstocked with poems, sent in answer to requests, that they must be published before we ask for new ones.

DORKINS' NIGHT

(By Bobby Newcomb.)

The theatre was full, it was Dorkins' night,
That is, Dorkins was going to appear,
At night in a favorite comedy part,
For he was comedian here.
Funny? why, he'd make you laugh
'Til the tears ran down your face like rain,
And as long as Dorkins was on the stage
You'd try to stop laughing in vain.
A family? yes, he'd a family,
And he loved them as dear as life,
And you'd scarcely find a happier lot
Than Dorkins' children and wife.

CHORUS.

And you'd scarcely find a happier lot
Than Dorkins' children and wife.

There came one night, and I was in front,
And Dorkins was going to play
A character new to himself and the stage
That he'd trod for so many a day.
By eight the theatre was perfectly crammed
All awaited a pleasant surprise,
For they knew they would laugh till their sides would ache,
And they longed for the curtain to rise.
The play soon began; each neck was stretched forth
And eagerly watched each eye
For Dorkins to make his "first entrance," and then
To give him a cheerful "Hi, hi!"

He soon appeared, but something was wrong you could see,
"Dorkins is playing quite badly tonight,"
The people said, sitting around me.
A hiss? Yes, it was. I saw Dorkins start
As though stung by a serpent's fang;
Then he'd cast a beseeching glance around,
And his head on his breast would hang.
He's drunk, and really I thought so myself,
For to me it was awful at times
To see how he'd struggle along with his part,
And continually stick in his lines.

The footlights at last he approached very slow,
And, "Ladies and gentlemen," said,
"If I cannot please you tonight,
The fault's not of the head but the heart.
There's many a night I've made you all laugh,
When so ill I could scarcely well stand,
And every effort was pain to me then,
Yes, if even I raised but my hand.
You hiss me tonight, and think that I'm drunk,
(From his heart came a sob and a moan);
I'll tell you the reason—I know you won't laugh—
I've a little one dying at home."

POEMS REQUESTED

An old soldier wants the verses with the chorus which begins:

On, on, on the boys come marching, like a grand majestic sea.

Another one of the "old boys" calls for the song entitled, In the Bright, Sunny South. It has this line:

In the bright, sunny south where in peace and content.

This is a clue to a poem wanted:

'Twas in the age when arts and peace,
Revived once more in mighty Greece.

The words of the song entitled, The Gypsy Maid's Refusal, are asked for.

WHEN CANDY IS GOOD FOR A CHILD

The average healthy child of 10 or 12 should be able to eat of pure candy the equivalent in weight of two or three lumps of sugar after his midday meal. This, however, should not be given him unless other proper foods, in sufficient quantity, are eaten, and should never be allowed between meals. Butter-taffy and molasses candy, made at home of pure materials, are especially to be recommended, and may be considered valuable articles of food.—Jean Williams, M. D., in Woman's Home Companion.

THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO

Look up, lift up. Object: To aid, comfort, encourage and cheer; scattering sunshine along the way.

THE CASE OF "IN DOUBT"

Today we devote the Cosy Corner to the Case of In Doubt, whose letter was published in this column January 20. This I want to tell you, it is not not In Doubt alone we are trying to help, it is all of her sister women who may be in a like unhappy position.

You who read these letters in search of help and comfort, do not get bewildered. Read them all carefully—they are worth it, because they have been carefully written. Select the one which seems to fit your case. Then think long before you take action. When you have decided, and, mind you, you MUST decide for yourself, go ahead. Once started, do not turn back, and DON'T be afraid.

Please do not any of you whose letters are not published, feel that your effort and thought have been wasted. I have tried to select letters representative of the whole, and I can tell you it has taken considerable study. I thank you very much for your generous responses to In Doubt's appeal. —Elizabeth.

FROM A BIG BROTHER

My Dear Sister:—I have read and reread your letter o'er and o'er, and certainly deplore the fact that we have to face such awful questions in this golden age. To say that you have been wronged would be putting it light. This you do not deny, and neither can you deny that you had made a mistake when but a girl, by running away with the man you thought loved you and would comfort and protect you.

Dear sister, you are not the first woman that has made a mistake in life, and we certainly admire your honesty and straightforwardness in admitting that you have done wrong. There is always a chance in this land of ours for the penitent child. This cold-hearted world will forgive those who ask to be forgiven.

From the tenor of your letter it stands to reason that a reconciliation between you and the man (we will not say husband), is altogether out of the question. He has not the faintest spot of love in his heart for you or he could not and would not treat you so coldly. A man possessed of the traits of which you accuse him is a menace to society, and should be branded as the most dangerous criminal. You should not hesitate to put him under the ban of the law of your state. Let it be published to the world that he is a non-supporter and a wife-deserter.

In most states the law provides that when a man does not support his wife and family, he is compelled to do so under great penalty. He is cut off from all family relations, but must pay a fixed sum weekly for their support. I would let him live up to the restrictions of the law for the time being. This would help you to pay rent and other expenses. In the meantime you might keep your eye open for someone who possesses some manly qualities, someone whom you know, and who knows you and your whole life, and try again.

Or, you may get along so nicely and life be so much sweeter with only your three children, that you would not care to venture farther. After a couple of years' trial you could then tell better what you would desire. And your children in the meanwhile would be growing older and be of more use to you.

I know a woman in our city whose man left her three years ago. Prior to his departure he had been very cross and abusive and often came home intoxicated. He never spent his evenings at home, although he had a pleasant family. They owned the house and lot, and happily for her, he has never disturbed her, but permits her to live in the house. Fortunately, or unfortunately, she has five sweet children, and all girls. The oldest I presume is 11. This lady is making her living by sewing. She seems happy, cheerful and pleasant, and manages to take her children to church and Sunday school every Sunday. The people are all good to her and sympathize with her. I sometimes think she has chosen the proper way. She never mentions her husband's name in ridicule.

I know of another case in our city of wife desertion. The woman was left with three children and in destitute circumstances, but she is pulling through. On Christmas day when we took her a few baskets of provisions and clothing from a donation received at our Christmas entertainment, she greeted us with that motherly smile, which, perchance, touched the angels in heaven. She seemed so cheerful and happy, and her children were neat and clean, and I couldn't help thinking of that Scripture about "He marks the sparrows fall." Unseen spirits hover around those who have seemingly been deserted, and they prosper beyond measure. Wishing you success in your new undertaking, and assuring you that you have the sympathy of every true man and woman who may read your letter. I am, respectfully—Your "Big Brother."

WHAT SHE WOULD DO

What would I do? This is in regard to In Doubt. I would advise you first to review yourself and see if there is anything in your life or actions that causes the indifference of your husband toward you. Are you kind and true? Do you do your part, so far as circumstances allow, if so, then there should be a way to make him respect you. You can go after him for support. The law forces a man to provide for his children, and if the court takes hold once or twice it will make a man wish he had no children. Of course, forcing measures does not make peace and harmony at home. I would reason the matter with him and try to show him where he is wrong. With the majority of men you can do more by making your plaintive plea with kind words than by being headstrong and fussy.

Another thing I would pay no attention to gossiping neighbors. They will treat you with deception, and when they meet the other party in the case they will sanction everything he says. I have studied human nature and know whereof I speak. The very neighbors who are so free to take sides in favor of you now would not go down in their pockets and give you $10 or $20, if you were really suffering. Do you suppose you have a neighbor who says, "Leave him," that would take you in and keep you and your three children for a month, let alone a lifetime? No.

Dear, sister, do not think I am not in sympathy with you, for I am, and do not think you are alone in this case. Remember we are in a state of probation. This life is very short, and it is to our interests to fight our battles as best we may, while we look to things that are eternal. May God bless you and feed you while you are here on earth, and ultimately upon the bread of eternal life.—T. B., from Ohio.

In Doubt letters will be continued next week.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS

Dear People:—Don't be so bashful about signing your real names to your letters. They will not be published unless you say so, but I want your real names, because sometimes I want to drop a line to you, and I cannot unless I know who you are and where you are "at." Yours truly—Elizabeth.

It is impossible to publish all the letters that have come dealing with the case of In Doubt. I shall forward the unpublished ones to her by express, so you who have written need not feel that your effort has been wasted.

In the latest stack of mail for the C. C. are letters from: Mistigay, Meta, Perserverance, Happy Wife and Mother No. 1, Mrs. Frances Bender, Only Me, Emma Overby, A Busy Wife, A Gleaner, Adda Whaley, Bunk, Lucky Girl, Idel'a, F. S. C., A Friend to In Doubt, E. B. R., Broken-Hearted Mother-in-law, A Happy Mother, A Happy Mountaineer, Fern Leaf, A Daughter-in-law, Sunbeam from Indiana, Edith Handy, Clod Hopper Mrs. Fannie Phillips, Elihu Hawkins and Independence.

R. P. T.—Much obliged. Be sure you write us a letter about your orange country.

I hope all the readers of the Household page are readers of the editorial page, also. The things that are there will interest, entertain and inform you. Don't pass it by unnoticed. It is page four.

All letters for this page should have Household Editor written in the lower left-hand corner of the envelope. It saves time at this end of the line.

THE TALE OF A TUB

THERE is a canary, owned, petted and spoiled by a family in Toledo. He is a bird of a bird. He has ways with him that are peculiar and fascinating, and, of course, like every dearly-beloved pet of a proud and doting family, "he understands every word you say to him."

This bird, we'll call him "Pete," because it is not his name, is an individual, and he is set in his ways. A short time ago, the dish, which had long served him for a bath tub, was broken. The breaker immediately bought a new one to put in its place. Pete examined it outside and in, and his actions showed plainly that he would have none of it. He went back to his perch where he sat and scolded in canary bird language.

Days passed. Pete refused to bath. Each day he promenaded around the edge of his bath tub and would not go in, though the water was fine.

Now Pete is an aristocratic and pampered bird. His mistress could not think of his belonging to the great unwashed, so she sent out and bought him another bath dish. It had the fate of the first. Pete would have none of it, nor would he have anything to do with the third or the fourth bath dishes purchased. He made it quite evident they did not suit him. Finally and successfully, the pieces of Pete's original and only bath dish were cemented together, and taken to a bird store to be matched in color and size as nearly as might be.

The nearly as might be was almost exactly alike; at least it bore so striking a resemblance to Pete's great and only bathtub, that he was a pleased bird and immediately went bathing.

The secret of the tale of the tub is, that Pete had the habit of habit, and would not be comforted until he had a bathtub so nearly like the one he had loved and lost, that he was deceived and comforted.—Elizabeth.

MERRY-GO-ROUNDS

Do all the good you can,
To all the people you can,
In all the ways you can.

Objects of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

I should like to come on the floor and recite my piece. I think good advice is all right sometimes, but I think, too, there are other ways of doing our neighbor a kindness. A word of sympathy and a word of cheer are what the most of us need in these days of selfishness and strife.

I feel so sorry for Dr. Cook, the explorer. Poor man, he is being abused by the public until he is ashamed to be seen, and I don't see why his word is not as good as Commander Peary's. I believe if either of the men reached the North Pole that Dr. Cook was there first, and I wouldn't believe a professor any more than I would anybody else, only the one that said half of the Americans were crazy. The way they treat Dr. Cook is the way they treated Admiral Dewey. They first did him such great honor and then bemeaned him until he had a sick spell. I would feel sorry for a dog if he was a hero in this country. My faith and sympathy are with Dr. Cook, and I hope some of the rest of the M. G. R.'s will help defend him.—M. Kent.

I wish you could have been with me this morning, January 16, and have seen the woods in their majestic beauty. You would have thought that you were visiting the mighty Niagara in winter, but of course there was no roar of waters. Everything was quiet. You could hear your heart beat. The thermometer was 4 degrees above zero. Every tree, bush, shrub and fence was covered with a white frost that covered the limbs nearly all over, and the sun shone like a summer morning, making the scene exquisitely beautiful. Some of you can imagine how it looks for no doubt you have seen it on trees in your state, unless it is you who live in the south. We hardly ever see it more than once in the winter, some winters not at all. I tell you there is nothing like living in the country for scenery. May be the city is the best place to earn your living, but I doubt it.

Florida Old Man, did it freeze very much down there last month?

New England Girl. I'm glad you wrote such a nice long letter. I for one am always glad to hear from you, as I am from all the rest of the boys and girls. I think we have had some fine letters from all of you.

I have just finished reading your letter, Gadabout, and vote it O. K. Thank you.

With best wishes for you all, I must stop.—Maud of N. Y.

Dear Friends—As I was reading the many instructive letters which you write, I thought I would drop in and call upon you.

I am a school master and I teach a country school up in York state. There are fourteen scholars in my school. This is my first term, as I have just been graduated from the Teachers' Training class, and I find many things which are new and novel to one just starting out on life's journey.

So far, I think teaching is the grandest vocation one can follow. There is no one thing that the nation needs today more than to have the young children educated in the proper way, and under the proper conditions. How different are the schools of today from what they were 40 years ago.

In the days gone by a good teacher was the one who used the rod the most, but today it is the one who uses it the least that succeeds the best. I am preparing for an entertainment to be given in the school house. I wish all the M. G. R. band could be present on that day. I will close for this time, with all friendliness.—The Man Behind the Desk.

We live in the charming little city of Greenville, Mich., a place of about 4,500 inhabitants, 34 miles northeast of Grand Rapids. The streets are beautifully shaded by handsome trees, and nearly all over the town are fine cement walks. We have eight churches. They are the Catholic, Advent, Free Methodist, Episcopal, Danish Lutheran, Methodist, Baptist and Congregational. The three last mentioned are the leading denominations. We have excellent schools, one union and three ward buildings, and for years they have been on the university list, which is one of the highest honors that can be bestowed on any public school in Michigan. The city is lighted by electric street lamps and arches, and it has also a well-equipped gas plant which furnishes gas for lighting and cooking.

We have refrigerator, kitchen cabinet, plow and implement factories, a large machine shop and foundry, flouring mills and glove factory. Greenville is a large potato market, and ships more potatoes than any other point in the United States. About one mile from the center of the town are three beautiful little lakes which make a delightful summer resort, there being several pretty cottages around the lake.—Nellie D. Hills.

I come this morning, asking admittance to your happy, cheerful circle. I certainly am glad to be with so lively a company. I have been very much interested in the discussion of the question of woman's suffrage, and I think we have had some very good arguments, both in favor of it and against, so I shall not give my personal views of the matter, but shall leave you to guess my opinion.

I wonder where all the members are who used to write such interesting letters. Where is Florida Old Man, and why does he not write some more letters describing places he has visited on his journeys?

How many of you are fond of music? I am, and the organ is my favorite musical instrument. Wishing you all the good wishes of the season, I will close and make room for some one else.—Laurel Wreath of W. Va.

M. G. R. AFFAIRS

Things are pretty quiet with us, still we have enough to keep us going, and we're going to go. Get into the M. G. R. band wagon.—Elizabeth.

Here is something from one of the letters:

"I would like to know why women are so disloyal to each other and unkind in their treatment, for women's worst enemy is woman. What do you think?"—Western Wonder.

Our latest are from Magnolia, Onlia a Friend, Mary G., and Roy from Illinois. Thank you, Roy, for the post card.

If you don't stop writing about the "waste basket." I'm going to do something desperate.

All letters for this page should have Household Editor written in the lower left-hand corner of the envelope. It saves time at this end of the line.

Don't forget to renew your clubs and subscriptions before they run out. There's things going to be doing with us right along. Read the announcement which appears on the editorial or fourth page, the last week of every month.

Children's Letters

I am a little girl 11 years old. I go to High school and am in the fourth grade. I want to tell about my summer vacation at Bonnie Mount Farm, about two miles out of Helena, New York. I received about 20 post cards while there. My aunt, sister and I used to eat out in the summer house not far from the house we lived in. We went out on the river often. While there I learned to play a little, which I enjoyed very much. Then another thing I used to like to do, was to ride the donkey, whose name was Bray. I was there only about eight weeks. I guess I have told all. So good-bye to you, little friends.—Florence E. Wilber, of Norwood, N. Y.

Dear Girls and Boys:—I like to read your letters, so I thought I would write a letter also.

I am 14 years old. I go to school. I am in the high sixth grade.

I live in Seattle, Wash. I used to live in the sunny south, in Johnson City, Tenn. I have a Grandma and Grandpa Bowman living there. Also I have lived in Florida, have seen the old Spanish fort in St. Augustine, and the alligators and many more interesting things.

When our President, Mr. Taft, came here to the A. Y. P. exposition I saw him play golf. Perhaps some of you who will read this were here at the exposition and know how interesting it was. The government building was the most interesting to me.

I have so many interesting things I could tell you, but will not take the space to tell you now, but I must tell you about my little baby brother, whose name is Roy Clifford. He is five months old. Of course we think he is a very cute baby. Perhaps I shall write again.—Jerusha E., Bowman Seattle, Wash.

Encourage children to write letters, then look them over and teach the little ones how to correct mistakes. It really is an education to any child. The art of letter writing is not a lost one by any means, and the good letter writer has a wide circle of friends and learns much through correspondence.

MORNING THOUGHTS

SUNDAY

I want women to turn over a new leaf and instead of writing their plea for "recognition" and the record of their wrongs, begin inscribing in simpler characters the real joy of living.

MONDAY

We have grown so accustomed to think of women as good and men as bad that there never seems any need for women to turn over a new leaf. But I appeal to my sex to try it.

TUESDAY

The way to do things is to do them, and the way to be somebody is just to be it.

WEDNESDAY

Every woman is a mother at heart, but it takes a mother in fact to know things just as they are.

THURSDAY

The people who count in this world are those who, if everybody were suddenly stripped of every worldly possession, cast upon a desert shore, and confronted with only the raw material for living, would know how to take hold of it.

FRIDAY

My mother used to have a way of taking down the Bible, opening it at random and reading the seventh verse. She said it invariably gave one a clew to the solution of your difficulties.

SATURDAY

When you are downhearted a laugh is the only thing that will cure you.—From Ideas of a Plain Country Woman.

FINE POST CARDS FREE

A Big Package Sent to All Our Readers Who Write at Once.

To any reader of this paper who writes immediately and incloses 10 cents we will mail a set of ten most beautiful post cards you ever saw. Ten very finest Floral, Birthday and Motto cards all different, in exquisite colors, silk finish, beautifully embossed, etc., for only 10 cents. Thirty cards all different 25 cents. With each order we include our plan for getting a beautiful Post Card Album and 40 choice cards free. Address The Art Post Card Club, 702 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan.

20 Beautiful Post Cards 10c

No Two Alike—Latest Designs

Lovely assortment of 20 Gold Embossed Easter, Friendship, Good Luck, Roses and Flowers in exquisite colors, all for only 10 cents, if you answer this ad immediately. J. H. Seymour, 803 W. Eighth St., Topeka, Kan.

Attention Sick Women

If you had positive proof that a certain remedy for female ills had made many remarkable cures, would you not feel like trying it?

If during the last thirty years we have not succeeded in convincing every fair-minded woman that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has cured thousands and thousands of women of the ills peculiar to their sex, then we long for an opportunity to do so by direct correspondence. Meanwhile read the following letters which we guarantee to be genuine and truthful.

Hudson, Ohio.—"I suffered for a long time from a weakness, inflammation, dreadful pains each month and suppression. I had been doctoring and receiving only temporary relief, when a friend advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I did so, and wrote to you for advice. I have faithfully followed your directions and now, after taking only five bottles of the Vegetable Compound, I have every reason to believe I am a well woman. I give you full permission to use my testimonial." —Mrs. Lena Carmocino, Hudson, Ohio. R. F. D. No. 7.

St. Regis Falls, N. Y.—"Two years ago I was so bad that I had to take to my bed every month, and it would last from two to three weeks. I wrote to you for advice and took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in dry form. I am happy to say that I am cured, thanks to your medicine and good advice. You may use my letter for the good of others." — Mrs. J. H. Breyere, St. Regis Falls, N. Y.

There is absolutely no doubt about the ability of this grand old remedy, made from the roots and herbs of our fields, to cure female diseases. We possess volumes of proof of this fact, enough to convince the most skeptical.

For 30 years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills. No sick woman does justice to herself who will not try this famous medicine. Made exclusively from roots and herbs, and has thousands of cures to its credit.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health free of charge. Address Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass.

Make Money

Growing Fruit in the Northwest

You can realize $500 to $1,000 per acre per year from apples, pears and peaches, $300 to $500 per acre per year from berries; $300 to $600 per acre from grapes. Gratifying returns from vegetables, grains and alfalfa, also.

¶ The Northern Pacific extends into or through Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon. New, rich territory being opened up by extensions now building. The Homeseeker's Chance!

The irrigated lands in Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon reached by the Northern Pacific offer you the most profitable opportunities for farming and fruit-growing to be found anywhere in the United States.

The prize-winning fruits almost invariably come from orchards in the Northwest. The climate and the soil are great factors in the popularity of this country. People are constantly buying Northwestern lands. Don't delay too long—write tonight for information about the State that interests you.

The Scenic Highway Through the Land of Fortune

Northern Pacific Railway

Geo. T. Fayes, Trav. Pass. Agent, 40 East Fourth St., Cincinnati.

A. M. CLELAND, General Passenger Agent, ST. PAUL E1

Tuberculosis Book FREE

200 PAGE MEDICAL BOOK ON TUBERCULOSIS

This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Tuberculosis can be cured in your own home. If you know of any one suffering from Tuberculosis, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you to a cure. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, this book will show you how others have cured themselves after all remedies they had tried failed, and they believed their case hopeless.

Write at once to the Yonkerman Company, 479 Water Street, Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will gladly send you the book by return mail free, and also a generous supply of the New Treatment, absolutely free, for any sufferer to have this wonderful remedy before it is too late. Don't wait—write today. It may mean the saving of your life.

SEEDS

BUCKBEE'S SEEDS SUCCEED!

SPECIAL OFFER:

Made to build New Business. A trial will make you our permanent customer.

Prize Collection Radish, 17 varieties; Lettuce, 12 kinds; Tomatoes, 12 finest; Turnip, 7 splendid; Onions, 8 best varieties; 10 Spring-flowering Bulbs—85 varieties in all. GUARANTEED TO PLEASE.

Write to-day; Mention this Paper.

SEND 10 CENTS

to cover postage and packing and receive this valuable collection of Seeds postpaid, together with my big instructive, Beautiful Seed and Plant Book, tells all about the Best varieties of Seeds, Plants, etc.

H. W. Buckbee, ROCKFORD SEED FARMS, Farm 231 ROCKFORD, ILL.

I'll Save You $50

On a Manure Spreader If You'll Let Me

This is just a little ad—but a postal will bring my Big Book—and give you my $50.00 Saving Price and Special Proposition. You can save as much answering this little advertisement as if it covered a page.

My Spreader positively will do better work and last longer than any Spreader made—no matter what the price—so why pay $50 more? 40,000 farmers have stamped their O. K. on my spreader and money saving price. My Special Proposition will interest you. Just a postal addressed to Galloway at Waterloo, Iowa, will bring you everything postpaid.

Freight Paid

Will You Pay a Penny For the Postal and Save $50.00?

Address Wm. Galloway, Pres. WM. GALLOWAY CO. 679 Galloway Sta. Waterloo, Ia.

OW FAVORS MODEL LICENSE

dianapolis Mayor Converted to New View.

St. Louis, Feb. 5.—The conversion Samuel L. Shank, mayor of Indianapolis, to the model license doctine from his theories of high license as announced at the closing session the convention of the Model License League yesterday afternoon.

Mayor Shank had prepared an address upon high license as a solution the saloon problem, but when lled on announced he had been conerted to the theory of the league.

"When I get back to Indianapolis I hall actively advocate the passage of n ordinance permitting the issuance self-renewing licenses, providing r their permanent cancellation upon econd conviction of violation of reirictory ordinances, local or otherise," he said.

THE BRESLIN

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF

Broadway, Corner of 29th Street.

Most convenient hotel to all Subways and Depots. Rooms $1.50 per day and upwards with use of baths. Rooms $2.50 per day and upwards, with private bath. Best Restaurant in New York City with Club Breakfast and the world famous

"CAFE ELYSEE"

NEW YORK

INSURED FOR MILLION

J. H. Jones' Life Highly Valued by His Partners.

That the life of one man is considered so valuable that his business partners have insured it for $1,000,000, is one of the interesting side features of the coal operators' convention now in this city. The life of John H. Jones, president of the Pittsburg-Buffalo Coal company, of Pittsburg, has been insured recently for $1,000,000. The remarkable thing is that, with one exception, this is the largest single policy in the world. The other is carried by George W. Vanderbilt. Other men carry more insurance, but with the exception of Mr. Jones and Mr. Vanderbilt no other men have ever carried so much in a single policy.

Less than 40 years ago this man was a boy, working in the coal mines of England. He spent five months each year in school and the other months of the year he worked as an oiler about the pit. A few years later he was in Monongahela City, Pa., no longer an oiler, but in charge of the Ivill mine at that place. He was then 17 years of age, and the Ivill mine was the largest at that time in the Pittsburg district. On up the ladder he climbed. At 21 he passed the state examination for fire boss, an important position in Pennsylvania mines. Two years later he was secretary, treasurer and general manager of the Catsburg Coal company.

Worth Millions Today.

Today John H. Jones is that same plain man he was when a mine boy. He is said to be worth millions, and one operator said yesterday that he probably has made more actual money out of the coal business than any other man living. Today he is the head of a coal company that operates 15 mines, employing an army of 5,000 men. This company owns 12,000 acres of coal in Pennsylvania and 11,000 acres in Kentucky. In Ohio the company owns 1,000 acres of coal and in West Virginia it has 110,000 acres. It owns brick works at Johnetta, Pa., and it makes sewer pipe, fire brick, paving brick and all other kinds.

Co-operation with his men has been one secret of the success of John H. Jones. The rise of Andrew Carnegie does not compare with that of this man, who was in his time as poor as was the great steel king. He is disseminating his wealth in his own way. At Marianna is being built the model industrial town of the world. The miners' homes are not hovels. They are substantial brick houses, with all modern improvements. They have baths, hot and cold water and electric lights in them. Streets of the town are paved and the schools are supported by Mr. Jones and his associates. For the mine workers a club house is being erected. It has baths that alone will cost $40,000. All the features of club life will be found there. In making a home for the workmen the temperance question has been solved. Marianna has no saloons. It is not in a local option district—the men simply do not want drinking places.

The group of mines at Marianna are new. They generally were regarded the safest in the world. Still they could not be made so safe as to prevent disaster. On November 28, 1908, an explosion occurred in Rachel mine, one of the group of three mines at Marianna, that killed more than 160 men. On the afternoon of the explosion John H. Jones stood at the mouth of the shaft. It was possible that the miners under ground were still alive. He turned to a group of newspaper men and said:

One Came Out Alive.

"Boys, I would rather lose every dollar I own in the world than that one man should be brought out dead."

Of all the miners who went to work in Rachel mine that Saturday only one came out alive. He was burned and bleeding and mangled. He is living today. In another month the character of Jones was shown again. He let contracts for rebuilding the mine. They amounted to $750,000. Instead of using electricity, compressed air is used as a means of making the mines absolutely safe. There is no danger from sparks setting fire to the mines. The locomotives are all run by compressed air.

The Pittsburg-Buffalo company is represented at the meeting by David G. Jones, its general manager. At the same time the $1,000,000 policy was taken out on the life of the president, David G. and Thomas P. Jones were also insured for $100,000 each. The latter is secretary. The life of the assistant to the president, Edward F. Miller, is insured for $50,000. The premiums on these policies amount to $50,000 per year.

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY

You can make big money down near Mobile growing Sumatra and Havana wrapper tobacco, $5,000 a year on a 5-acre farm costing $350. Write S. L. Boggs, Dept. B, 508 Keystone Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa. Buy a farm, have an income and a lovely home.

CROOKS ARE INDICTED

Chicago Follows Up City Scandals.

Chicago, Feb. 5.—Four true bills charging city hall officials with conspiracy in connection with the $45,000 "shale-rock scandal" were returned by the county grand jury today. The men indicted were:

John Ericson, city engineer; Michael H. McGovern, contractor; Paul Redieske, former deputy commissioner of public works; Ralph A. Bonnell, former assistant city engineer.

Second indictments were returned against McGovern, Bonnell, Redieske and the eight others who were indicted last week on charges of attempts to defraud the city of $250,000 in another part of the Lawrence avenue sewer.

All the above with the exception of Ericson, were indicted a short time ago in connection with an alleged attempt to defraud the city of about $250,000 in the building of "section N" of the Lawrence avenue sewer.

The "shale-rock" scandal was also unearthed in the construction of section D of the same sewer. The city said the McGovern company more than $45,000 for the removal of a large quantity of so-called "shale-rock." Upon examination by experts, it was stated that the "shale-rock" was nothing more than hard clay and offered little obstruction in excavating.

McGovern was the contractor in charge and paid for the removal of the "shale-rock." Bonnell certified that it was rock and Ericson approved Bonnell's decision. Redieske then put his stamp of approval on the work, and the city paid the money to McGovern.

The other seven men included in the second indictments were: Otto Niehoff, Max Landguth and George Moore, employes of the McGovern company, and John C. Parkes, Richard Burke, John McNichols and Joseph Maher, city employes.

Robert Green, a foreman for the McGovern company, who was indicted last week, was not included in the second indictments because, it is said, he testified before the grand jury.

DYNAMITE WON'T WAIT

Seven Men Take Chances and Are Killed.

Phoenix, Ariz., Feb. 7.—Heedless of the warning of a forman in charge of excavating operations along the line of the private motor road from Kelvin to the Ray copper mines, the motorman of a gasoline car containing six passengers ran his can close to a sputtering fuse of a heavy charge of dynamite yesterday and the car and its seven occupants were blown to atoms.

The dead are:

J. B. Joyce, A. S. Bieber, J. C. Griffin, all civil engineers employed by the Ray Consolidated Copper company; R. P. Coleman, of Salt Lake City; W. H. Freeland and Walter C. Frenz, mining engineers employed by Henry Krumb and engaged in sampling the development work at the Ray mines, and W. H. Lyalle, motorman of the car.

The foreman had discovered a missed shot in the excavation at noon and before the motor car came in sight he had relighted the fuse.

As the car approached he signaled the motorman and warned him of the impending explosion. Motorman Lyalle, evidently believing he could take his car past the charge to safety before the explosion, paid no heed to the warning and started again at full spede.

Just as the car was passing the charge, the explosion came and the car with its load of human freight was blown high in the air amid a great cloud of debris. The dead men were all prominent in mining affairs in Arizona.

CAN'T STOP MERGER

One Big Express Company Is Planned.

Washington, Feb. 5.—That there is no law to prevent one or two railroad companies from owning all the express companies in the United States is the opinion of officials of the department of justice and members of the interstate commerce commission. It is believed that already 55 per cent. of the capital stock of the express companies is owned by the railroad line over which the business is done.

It is known that the southern express company is owned by the Southern Railroad company, and the Pacific Express company by the Gould railroads of the west. It is also known that the Pennsylvania railroad controls the Adams Express company, and is contemplating taking over full possession of the business. The American Express company is controlled by the New York Central railroad. Yesterday a deal was consummated whereby the stock in the Wells Fargo Express company, owned by the Harriman lines, is to be purchased by the American Express company, or the New York Central railroad.

The general impression here in Washington is that the four big express companies will be merged into one gigantic trust. It is only possible for the government to regulate the rates of the companies or of the trust, if the merger is made. Officials of the department of justice do not believe that such a trust would be amenable to law on the ground that there are no competing express companies. They point out, however, that if the express companies charge excessive rates, the interstate commission may join enthem.

Members of the interstate commerce commission substantiated this statement, saying that two years ago a provision was put in the Hepburn act which gave the commission power to regulate the express rates. The official stated further that no complaint of any consequence had ever been lodged against an express company by a shipper, and that until such a complaint was lodged the commission would make no investigation.

RECOVER 68 BODIES

Rescuers Work Hard in Mexican Mine.

San Antonio, Feb. 3.—Sixty-eight bodies have been recovered from the Pauau mine of the So. Coahuila Coal company in the state of Coahuila, Mexico, where an explosion occurred yesterday. Besides the dead, eight injured have been brought to the surface.

While an accurate estimate of the number of men at work when the explosion occurred is not yet possible, it is believed that but few, if any, are still in the mine.

The cause of the explosion is problematical, although it is thought that gas was ignited by the striking of a match by one of the miners.

The Palau mine is considered one of the best equipped of Mexican mines, with modern provisions for the safety of the workmen. Exploration into the wrecked workings continued today.

No Progress at Cherry.

Cherry, Ill., Feb. 3.—After three days of incessant labor, only 400 feet of the many miles of subterranean passages of the St. Paul mine are opened, and it is problematical when the 167 bodies can be brought to the surface. Every effort is being made to clear a runway from the main shaft to the air pit. This object may be accomplished by tonight, and then a search for bodies can be made and the corpses discovered yesterday can be removed.

An inspection today of the cleared portion of the second level showed that from the bottom of the main shaft westward for 250 feet, the main road is in good shape. Some of the heavy timbers near the shaft are charred, but they are solid. The main passage to the east is walled up. Behind this wall is a smouldering fire. Back of the fire lie about 100 dead miners as they fell on November 13.

Rocks as large as a steamer trunk were piled as high as the roof where men worked last night and today. So narrow was the tunnel and so dangerous was the work that only two men worked at a time.

Still Searching at Primero.

Primero, Colo., Feb. 3.—Tired miners, many of whom have been working constantly for two days and nights to recover the bodies of the victims of Monday's disaster, continued the search today. The bodies of 50 of the 75 dead have been taken from the pit, but it may be many days before the remaining 25 are found. Falling earth has retarded progress and it is feared that some of the bodies are buried beneath tons of earth and coal.

PLAN A SPEEDY PROBE

Senate Will Order One With Report at This Session.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Frankly admitting fear that a prolonged investigation of the increased cost of living by the ways and means committee of the house, or as provided for by any of the rival resolutions, might drag throughout the summer and work to the disadvantage of the Republicans in the elections next fall, the senate finance committee has formulated a program for a quick, sharp inquiry of the subject in all its phases.

This important question was considered by the Republican members of the committee, and as a result Senator Lodge introduced in the senate a resolution providing for the appointment of a select committee of five senators to do the work.

Has Embarrassed Leaders.

No problem, it is said, has proved so embarrassing to the Republican party during its long continued control of congress.

When the majority members of the finance committee met yesterday consideration was given to demands from every section of the country that something be done to restore normal prices on all necessaries of life.

Several senators declared that the high prices would be attributed directly to the tariff, and that unless something were done to refute these charges the Republican party would be compelled to bear the brunt in the fall.

Suggestion was made that the proposed investigation by the ways and means committee of the house would accomplish every purpose, but after examination of the resolution introduced by Chairman Payne it was characterized as a "dragnet."

Tre opinion was expressed generally that such an inquiry as was proposed by the house would not be concluded in time to be of assistance to Republicans in their campaign for re-election.

Lodge to Head Committee.

Senator Lodge, after remonstratin— vigorously, finally agreed that he would undertake to conduct a rigid investigation and report to the present session of congress if he were chosen the head of a committee. Acting upon that promise a resolution was drafted and later introduced by Mr. Lodge providing for the committee of five senators.

Senator Lodge has requested that Senator Smoot also be assigned to this committee. Both are members of the finance committee and were recognized as hard workers during the preparation of the tariff bill.

As drafted, the Lodge resolution will include an investigation into the cost of the necessaries of life with an especial view to determining whether there has been increase during the past two years. It directs that the inquiry shall cover the question of wages with a view to ascertaining whether they have been increased in proportion to the advanced cost of necessaries.

Will Kill Elkins' Plan.

It was referred to the finance committee, which is committed to its approval and to a prompt report.

Senator Elkins made an inquiry in the senate concerning the resolution introduced by him several weeks ago, providing for a general inquiry into the cost of food. This resolution is before the committee on contingent expenses. Chairman Kean, of that committee, replied that he would explain delay when he presented a report upon the Elkins resolution. If the Lodge resolution is adopted, as seems probable, it is understood that the Elkins resolution will be reported adversely.

MRS. BROKAW WINS DIVORCE

Is Awarded $18,000 Per Year as Alimony.

New York, Feb. 3.—Mrs. Mary Blair Brokaw was today granted a separation from her husband, W. Gould Brokaw, a millionaire, and was awarded alimony of $18,000 a year. The decision was handed down in the supreme court at Mineola by Justice Putnam, before whom the case was tried. The separation was granted on the ground of desertion.

Paint Without Oil

Remarkable Discovery That Cuts Down the Cost of Paint Seventy-Five Per Cent.

A Free Trial Package Is Mailed to Everyone Who Writes.

A. L. Rice, a prominent manufacturer of Adams, N. Y., has discovered a process of making a new kind of paint without the use of oil. He calls it Powdrpaint. It comes in the form of dry powder and all that is required is cold water to make a paint weather proof, fire proof and as durable as oil paint. It adheres to any surface, wood, stone or brick, spreads and looks like oil paint and costs about one-fourth as much.

Write to Mr. A. L. Rice, Manufr. 57 North St., Adams, N. Y., and he will send you a free trial package, also color card and full information showing you how you can save a good many dollars. Write today.

Trial Bottle Free by Mail

FITS

If you suffer from Epilepsy, Fits, Falling Sickness, Spasms, or have children that do so, my New Discovery will relieve them, and all you are asked to do is to send for a Free Trial $2 Bottle of Dr. May's

EPILEPTIC CURE

It has cured thousands where everything else failed. Guaranteed by May Medical Laboratory under Pure Food and Drugs Act, June 30th, 1906. Guaranty No. 18971. Please write for Special Free $2 Bottle and give Age and complete address.

DR. W. H. MAY, 548 Pearl Street, New York

GOES TO 'CHOSEN MAN'

Wife of Famous Singer Is With Lover for Whom She Left Husband.

Bremerhaven, Feb. 3.—Mme. Carl Jorn, wife of the famous opera singer, who went to New York to secure her husband's permission to leave him for another man, in a remarkable interview on the Bremerhaven pier threw open her heart and detailed the story of her great love for the Berlin dentist.

Dr. William Miederer, who won the beautiful woman from her artist husband, came on from Berlin to accompany her part way to the German capital. Their reunion was joyous and open. "I am happy, oh, so happy," cried Mme. Jorn. "Indeed I am almost overcome with the joy of the reunion with the man I love. I believe that I have acted for the best, considering that the great object in every woman's life is to love and be loved.

"Any woman ought not to be content to rest until she attains the fullest measure of happiness in this respect. Let those who condemn me stop and consider married life. It was cold and joyless. In my home there was the frigid atmosphere of great artists who were wrapped in their art, which had become their real love. Such a man has no right to marry, no right to claim the affections of a warm-hearted woman.

"For many years I have endured neglect and been truly unhappy.

"My husband at last understands my position. He admits my right to seek happiness elsewhere. He has been, at this ending of our relations, most generous and considerate. I now intend to devote my whole life to a man who loves me.

"We will marry as soon as the necessary formalities are completed, which, as a matter of course, will have to come first. Then my marriage to dear Dr. Miederer will follow.

"If my husband had refused to agree to a divorce or to facilitate my union with the doctor, I would still have clung to the latter.

"There are some occasions when pure love can triumph over the conventional codes of morality. I feel that I have done everything. It is my conviction that no blame can justly be attributed to me."

When the passengers on the Kron Prinz Wilhelm learned of Mrs. Jorn's plans most of them left her severely alone. The dentist lover was waiting on the pier as the steamer came in. He paced nervously up and down, his eyes seaward, dangling two bedraggled bouquets in one hand and leading the tenor's little son, who had been left in his custody when the mother rushed off to New York, with the other.

The moment the gangplank was thrown out the tenor's wife ran to the dock and literally threw herself into the dentist's arms. She kissed his face and hair repeatedly, exclaiming: "My darling, my own darling, my chosen man." A more amazing love scene was never staged. The other passengers did not attempt to conceal their disgust and express their disapproval openly.

"Will you share in the $20,000 which Jorn is reported to have given his wife?" was the brutal question put to the dentist when the scene ended. He answered with a muttered curse. The strange outfit started for Berlin. They were followed to the station by a jeering, hooting crowd of curious persons.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE DEAF

New York, Feb. 9.—A celebrated New York Aurist has been selected to demonstrate to deaf people that deafness is a disease and can be cured rapidly and easily in your own home.

He proposes to prove this fact by sending to any person having trouble with their ears a trial treatment of this new method absolutely free. We advise all people who have trouble with their ears to immediately address Dr. Edward Gardner, Suite 350 Adler Bldg., 40 West Thirty-third street, New York City, and they will receive by return mail, absolutely free, a Trial Treatment.

SHIELDS HIS CHIEF

Pinchot Suffers for Sake of Wilson.

Washington, Feb. 7.—If, when Gifford Pinchot takes the witness stand in the Ballinger investigation, he is asked if James Wilson, the secretary of agriculture, acquiesced in his expressed desire to send to Senator Dolliver the letter which caused the President to dismiss Pinchot from the forest service, he will be forced to answer "yes."

If a direct question of this kind is put to Mr. Pinchot his answer will necessitate the calling of Secretary Wilson to the witness stand to confirm or to deny the dismissed forester's answer; and, if denial comes, the direct issue of veracity will be raised between two men in public life who have had in a peculiar degree the confidence and esteem of the country.

Gifford Pinchot, for reasons probably known only to himself, chose to accept dismissal from office and to give no answer to the scathing rebuke which President Taft administered, and his silence has been maintained in face of the fact that he believed he had permission to send the letter which he had written, and that in sending it he was committing no act of disobedience to the order of the executive.

Friends of the ex-forester who have known that he held, when sending the letter, that the course he was taking was acquiesced in by the secretary of agriculture, have wondered why Mr. Pinchot chose to keep silent and to take uncomplainingly on his shoulders a burden of reproach which he did not deserve to carry.

If Mr. Wilson shall be called to the stand and shall testify that he acquiesced in the sending of the letter, the foundation will fall from under the reasons which President Taft gave for dismissing Gifford Pinchot from the forest service. If Mr. Wilson does so testify, what will the President of the United States do?

SHIRT WAIST WORKERS WIN

Philadelphia Operatives Will Return to Work Wednesday.

Philadelphia, Feb. 7.—Peace having been declared between the shirtwaist manufacturers of this city and their striking employes quiet prevailed today in the vicinity of the factoories and for the first day in eight weeks the police were not called upon to arrest strikers.

Under an agreement ratified by the workers yesterday, the operatives will return to work on Wednesday. The agreement provides for arbitration, partial recognition of the Shirtwaist Makers' union and shorter work hours. The manufacturers also are to furnish power and needles for the machines, without cost to the workers.

FARMING TO BE TAUGHT

Practical Object Lessons in Minnesota.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 4.—Arrangements have been closed by which for the first time the expert instruction of the Minnesota State Agricultural college will be carried this season diret to the farmers on the farms, through the establishment under the supervision of the Minnesota Federation of Commercial clubs of 12 demonstration farms serving 12 general districts. Plans are being completed for the establishment of six additional farms, making a total of 20 on which during the entire coming season the farmers will be instructed in the latest and most modern methods of cropping the tracts set aside. Each of the demonstration farms will be 80 acres in extent, and the entire farming operations of the year will be handled by experts who will in addition to demonstrating proper methods of ploughing, cultivating, caring for the crop and harvesting, introduce a complete system of farm accounts by means of which the balance sheet for each fram will show in the fall to a cent what profits have been made. The crops to be put in on the various farms will be such as will best serve the needs of the localities where the farms are located. Where corn culture is neglected or insufficiently understood, corn will be planted. When grain farming is not up to standard the tracts will be planted to grain. The general rule of giving the farmers instruction along the lines where they are weakest will be followed, and the demonstration farms will be used in a general campaign to raise the standards of farm methods and production both.

Each farm will be under the supervision of a Minnesota commercial club, which contracts in advance to provide necessary land for the work, to provide farm labor and equipment, and to gather together each time the expert visits the tract, all the farmers of that region, that they may observe the manner in which the work is done, question the experts and gain from what they see of the actual work a clear idea of proper methods to be employed, and the reasons why. Following each visit of the experts, farmers' meetings will be held by the club at which the farmers will quiz the experts and engage in the general discussion of current farm problems.

The movement for the spread of agricultural education to the farms was taken up by the Federation of Commercial clubs after an investigation which showed that but a small percentage of adult farmers in Minnesota are able to even attend the winter short course of the Agricultural college. Through the active cooperation of Professor Andrew Boss, of the Agricultural college, who will superintend the work of the coming season, the way was opened to establish tracts of land which will serve during the crop season as schools for farmers who cannot leave the farms. Professor Boss will carry on the active work with the cooperation of local clubs and business men, and the results of the work will be gathered and bulletined from time to time for the benefit of thousands of men who cannot be reached by the work on the demonstration tracts.

Eighty-acre demonstration farms are selected as a unit because of the fact that charging to operation the labor, equipment and cost, it is impracticable to use a smaller tract and show representative farm profits from the work done. Farms have been established by the action of the federation at Breckenridge, Renville, Piperstone, Osakis, Delano, Benidji, Wadena, East Grand Forks, Detroit, Rothsay, Willmar and Stewartville, and arrangements are being made to locate additional farms at Fergus Falls, St. Cloud, Alexandria, Watertown, Red Wing, Hibbing and Brook Park. The points cover every condition met with in Minnesota, and as well the various varieties of Minnesota soil. Hibbing is to have a farm where 10 years ago it was thought practically impossible to successfully conduct agricultural operations.

BIPLANE IS SMASHED

Paulhan Has Two Narrow Escapes.

Denver, Colo., Feb. 4.—Louis Paulhan had a narrow escape from death yesterday, when his Farman biplane collided with the fence guarding the race track at Overland park, smashing through it, and came down in a heap of wreckage on the track. Paulhan was thrown headlong, but beyond a severe shaking up escaped unharmed.

Before the accident Paulhan had successfully guided his machine up into the rare mountain air and had circled the Overland race track a dozen times. He then came to the ground, and it was announced that the aviator would attempt to fly over the business district of Denver, three or four miles away, and return.

But the runway for the machine, not over 140 yards in length and crameped by the race track and by an irrigation ditch running diagonally across the grounds, proved too short. The machine left the ground too close to the fence, struck it, rebounding, and richoted on the bank of the ditch, breaking one of the starting wheels. Paulhan shut off his motor and brought the machine to a stop.

The machine was repaired, and again Paulhan attempted a flight. The biplane was not three feet from the ground when the end of the runway was reached and the machine crashed through the fence, into the ditch, rebounded, and came down a mass of wreckage. Paulhan was fairly catapulted from his seat, but he alighted in the soft snow, escaping serious injury.

A dozen or more people were knocked down by the machine when it tore through the fence, but no one was seriously hurt.

CALL HALT ON OFFICIALS

Philadelphia Citizens Think City Is Spending Too Much.

Philadelphia, Feb. 5.—Averring that more than $8,000,000 in excess of the income of the city has been expended during the last three years for the current expenses of the city of Philadelphia, and that preparations are being made to expend more than the income of the city during the present year, a bill in equity was filed yesterday by Logan M. Bullitt and other tax-payers against the mayor and other officials, asking that they be enjoined from making expedditures or incurring any liabilities on behalf of the city in excess of the income from its tax levy and other sources exclusive of bond issues.

The taxpayers on whose behalf the bill was filed claim that the act of 1879, known as the "pay-as-you-go act," is being violated. This act provides that the city comptroller shall not countersign any warrants pertaining to any appropriations until the city council shall have first passed all appropriations necessary for the expenses of the current year. Such expropriations shall have been brought within the sum yielded by the tax levy and average income from other sources.

Delicate Women

"From a thin, nervous wreck, miserable and wretched, I am now enjoying splendid health, and it is all traceable to Dr. Miles' Nervine."

MRS. MAUD B. OPLINGER, Philadelphia, Penna.

As a rule women understand the nature of their delicate organism, but overlook the wonderful influence their nervous system has upon their general health. They do not realize that nearly all their ills are directly traceable to the nervous system. Thousands of women have regained their health and vigor by the use of

Dr. Miles' Nervine.

It restores strength to the entire nervous system.

The first bottle will benefit; if not, your druggist will return your money.

Kansas Takes 1,000 Overland Cars

Our agents in Kansas have ordered for this season 1,000 Overland automobiles.

Nebraska takes 750 — Iowa 1,000 — Texas 1,500. Thus has the Overland—after one year's experience—captured the farming states.

It has captured the cities, too. New York City takes 1,000 Overlands this year. Boston takes 500—San Francisco 500—Washington 500—Philadelphia 450.

Our agents have contracted for 20,000 Overlands—for $24,000,000 worth of Overlands—to supply the demand for this year. That's a larger sale than any other car commands.

Yet, two years ago few had ever heard of an Overland. This sensational success is due to the creation of a remarkable car.

The Simple Car

The success of the Overland is mainly due to its amazing simplicity. A 10-year-old child can master the car in five minutes. Push a pedal forward to go ahead, and backward to reverse. Push another pedal for high speed. There is nothing else to do but steer.

Any man, with the simplest instructions, can run an Overland a thousand miles and back.

There was never a car so easy to care for—so easy to keep in order.

20 Per Cent Reduction

The Overland's success is also due to its price. No other maker ever gave nearly so much for the money.

Yet we have cut our costs this year about 20 per cent through enormous increase in production.

The Overland we sell for $1,000 this year is better than the $1,250 Overland last year. It is a 25 H. P. car with a speed of 56 miles an hour.

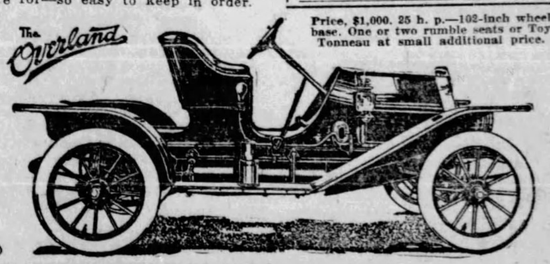
So with the $1,250, $1,400 and $1,500 Overlands. Each offers a fifth more than ever before for the money.

All prices include Magneto and full lamp equipment.

Ask for the Story

The Overland story is one of the greatest business stories ever told. It tells how this car—the creation of a mechanical genius—has in two years reached the topmost place in this field. And it tells all about the car. Send us this coupon today for this book.

F. A. Barker, Sales Manager A-68
The Willys-Overland Co., Toledo, O.
Licensed under Selden Patent.
Please mail me the book.



(9)

Price, $1,000. 25 h. p.—102-inch wheel base. One or two rumble seats or Toy Tonneau at small additional price.

BEHIND TAFT POLICIES

Leaders in Congress Agree to Push Principal Measures.

Washington, Feb. 3.—The administration program, as revised by leaders of the senate and house and given the stamp of White House approval, comprises the following legislation:

Statehood for Arizona and New Mexico in the form of the Senate bill, which provides for ratification by congress of the constitutions of the new states after approval by the president.

Postal savings banks with safeguards against funds being transferred from sections where originally deposited to the money centers.

Giving the president authority to withdraw from entry public lands desired for conservation purposes or for classification, the withdrawals to remain in force until revoked by him or by acts of congress.

Federal incorporation open to the voluntary application of concerns engaged in interstate business and willing to subscribe to federal regulation.

Creating a court of commerce and amending the interstate commerce act as provided by the Townsend-Elkins bill.

Creating a legislative council for Alaska, the members to be appointed by the president.

All of the measures designated are to be enacted into law if the influence of President Taft and congress leaders, who are in charge of the machinery of the senate and house is powerful enough to carry the program through.

There is no indication that there will be any division of Republicans along "insurgent" and "regular" lines, although it is known that certain individuals of both factions may oppose features of several of the bills.

May Take Up Subsidies.

Later in the session it may be decided to make additions to the administration program by adding some measures which are now deemed of secondary importance.

For instance, President Taft has told his advisers that he is inclined to come out strongly for ship subsidy in some form, and it is possible also that he may urge the passage of the bill providing for certificates of indebtedness to the amount of $30,000,000, to provide money to carry on reclamation work.

No formal Republican conference has been held and it has not been decided in just what order the measures are to be put through either the senate or house. In the past few days President Taft has called into consultation many leaders of both branches and his ideas on the subject of legislation are well known, therefore, throughout the capitol.

All of the Republican members of the senate committee on finance had a meeting in advance of the regular session. Some plain talk was indulged in by Chairman Aldrich over the situation in which the Republican party has found itself by reason of opposition to certain of the platform pledges which had been endorsed unequivocally by Mr. Taft in his campaign speeches and on trips over the country since he assumed the presidency.

It was stated that the President had the situation in the house well in hand. Assurances were given that there would be no conflict between the "insurgents" and the rules committee. This would be avoided, it is said, by caucuses to be held for the purpose of designing new machinery, where any is found to be necessary for the passage of the administration bills.

"In return for this concession to the insurgents," it was stated, "Mr. Taft had been promised that the 'insurgents' would not permit their antipathy for Speaker Cannon to interfere with the program."

Corporation Bill Ready.

President Taft's federal incorporation bill has passed through what is supposed to have been its final revision, and has been sent to the government printing office. It was prepared by Attorney General Wickersham and Secretary Nagel, of the present cabinet, assisted by other well known lawyers. The measure will be introduced in the senate and house of representatives next week by Senator Clark, of Wyoming, and Representative Parker, of New Jersey.

That there shall be no question to the power of the President to withdraw public lands for conservation purposes and continue the withdrawals in force until revoked by him or by act of congress, the senate committee on public lands yesterday reported a substitute for two of the administration bills.

The decison to report such a measure was reached after several hearings had been held in which the necessity for the legislation was attacked and defended in spirited controversy.

In order that acts of Mr. Roosevelt should be validated beyond any question, those senators who were in favor of advanced conservation legislation, but who have questioned the legality of many of the withdrawals already made, joined with the supporters of the administration bills sent to the committee by Secretary Ballinger and agreed to support a substitute. This action still left a minority, composed of Senators Heyburn and Clark (Wyo.) who insist that the right to withdraw from entry should rest in congress. These senators may prepare a minority report.

The measure, as reported by Senator Nelson, is:

"That the President may, at any time in his discretion, withdraw from settlement, location, sale or entry any of the public lands of the United States and reserve the same for forestry, water power, irrigation, classification or other public purposes, to be specified in withdrawal, and such withdrawal or reservation shall remain in force until revoked by him or by an act of congress. The secretary of the interior shall report all such withdrawals hereafter to congress at the beginning of its next regular session."

GET MORE FOR YOUR FUR Sell us your furs, gin seng and hides. We pay more for them than any other buyer in any other town or city in the world. Furs or hides bring from 10 to 50 per cent. more here than if you send them elsewhere and twice what you can get at home, no matter where you live. If you trap or buy fur send today for our big free catalogue, trappers' guide and market report. Free for the asking and worth many $$ to you. Write today; this may not appear again. Corry Hide & Fur Co., P. O. Box No. E 27 Corry, Pa

RIDER AGENTS WANTED in each town to ride and exhibit sample 1910 Bicycle. We Ship on Approval *without a cent deposit*, allow 10 DAYS FREE TRIAL and *prepay freight* on every bicycle. FACTORY PRICES on bicycles, tires and sundries. *Do not buy* until you receive our catalogs and learn our *wholesale factory prices and marvelous special offer*. Tires, coaster brake rear wheels, lamps, sundries *half prices*. MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. D-64 Chicago, Ill

FENCE STRONGEST MADE. Bull-strong chick-en-tight Sold to the user at Wholesale Prices. We Pay Freight. Catalogue free. COILED SPRING FENCE CO., Box 216 Winchester, Indiana

Earn $200 MONTHLY selling the Dr. Haux famous Perfect Vision Spectacles—best and cheapest on earth. Write for agents and dealers terms. DR. HAUX SPECTACLE CO., Box 190 Haux Building, St. Louis, Mo.

WE PAY $80 A MONTH SALARY and furnish rig and all expenses to introduce poultry and stock powders; new plan; steady work. Address BIGLER COMPANY, X409 SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

LADIES Our new "PROTECTO R" is safe and sure; price $1. Every woman wants one; made of silk rubber. Fairbank Supply House, Mgr. 99 Wabash, Chicago

MEN WANTED QUICKLY By big Chicago mail order house to distribute catalogues, advertise, $21 weekly; liberal expense allowance. MANAGER, 1216 State Street, Chicago.

WANT 50 SUBMARINES

Pacific States Ask for Naval Defense.

Washington, Feb. 4.—Fifty submarines are wanted by the Pacific coast states and they propose that this fleet shall be built for the navy at the rate of 10 boats a year for the next five years. The delegations from California, Oregon and Washington, including all members of both the senate and the house, have a definite program which was presented to the house committee on naval affairs today.

Representatives Hayes, (California); Ellis, (Oregon), and Humphrey, (Washington), were appointed by the Pacific coast delegations to lay their plans before the naval committee.

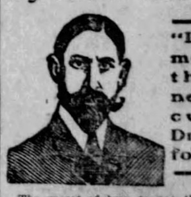
The principal argument today was by Mr. Hayes. He strengthening his position by quoting from the report of the naval board of strategy and other government documents.

If the western delegations succeed in their campaign in the house the chances for the building of a strong submarine fleet for the Pacific coast defense is believed to be excellent.

The senate naval committee of which Mr. Perkins of California is chairman is predisposed toward strengthening defenses on the western coast.

DEAFNESS CURED

By New Discovery



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No Less Than 3 Gallons Shipped

PURE STRAIGHT WHISKEY BIG OFFER 20

RETURN THIS ADVERTISEMENT
(with your order)

To show new customers what we can send in exchange for their hard earned dollars, we are willing to lose $10,000.00 by cutting the price on our Pure Straight Whiskey and name the following un-heard-of figures:

3 full gallons.....$3.75
4 full gallons..... 4.95
12 full quarts..... 4.50
24 full pints..... 4.75
we ship by express

This is regular old-time whiskey and distilled 4 full years old. Here in Florida by honest North Carolina people. We give you overflowing measure and when the whiskey is received and tested if you don't agree it's worth $2.50 per gallon, keep 2 quarts free, return balance and *we will send back your money because it belongs to you.*

Southern Dist. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.

PURE WHISKEY $2.50 GALLON

FREE $1 BOX ON TRIAL THE WEAK MADE STRONG

BIEL'S NERVE TABLETS act on the Vital Organs. Generate Vital Warmth and Nerve Force. Make you feel Strong, Vigorous, full of Natural VIM and equal to the Duties and Pleasures of Life. If you suffer with Lost Vitality, are Nervous, Weak, Worn out, Lack Strength, Energy, Ambition, Weakness or Pain in Heart, side or shoulder, Feel Despondent, Restless, have Dizzy Spells, Bad Dreams, Poor Memory, Pain in Kidneys or Liver, are Thin, Weak, Run Down; try BIEL'S NERVE TABLETS. Let us send you a full month's treatment on trial. When you are satisfied that they bring back Health and make life worth living, then pay us $1. Send name and address and we will mail you a DOLLAR BOX AT ONCE

BIEL MFG. CO. 138 BARCLAY DENVER, COLO.

VETERINARY COURSE AT HOME $1200 year and upwards can be made taking our Veterinary Course at home during spare time; taught in simplest English. Diploma granted, positions obtained by successful students; cost within reach of all; satisfaction guaranteed; particulars free. ONTARIO VETERINARY CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, Dept. 10, London, Canada.

EIGHT WARSHIPS SAIL

England Moves to Prevent Turco-Greek War.

Malta, Feb. 3.—The British battleship Duncan, flagship of Rear Admiral Sir George Astley Callaghan, second in command of the British Mediterranean fleet, with the cruisers Lancaster, Minerva and Barham and four torpedo boat destroyers, have left here for Piraeus, the port of Athens, Greece.

The dispatch of the British squadron to Piraeus is indicative of the determination of the interested powers, Great Britain, Russia, France and Italy, to assure a strict adherence to the agreement under which the International forces were withdrawn from Crete. At that time the Cretans solemnly promised to take no steps against the soverignty of Turkey. The recent decision of King George of Greece to convoke a national assembly was followed by reports that the Cretans would attempt to send delegates to that body. This caused uneasiness at Constantinople and it is understood that the Turkish government informed the powers protecting the island that if the Cretans were admitted to the Greek national assembly such action would be regarded by the Porte as a Casus Belli.

A semi-official statement issued at Athens last night declared that the anxieties excited in Turkey were groundless and that the assembly had been convoked precisely because its sitting would defer the date of the parliamentary elections, which otherwise might have given the Cretans an opportunity to realize their ambition to send deputies to Athens. Nevertheless the movement of the British vessels makes clear that the powers concerned do not propose to permit any action threatening peace in the near east or in any other way disturbing the status quo.

TRUST DEFENSE HELD GOOD

Suit by International Harvester Co. Thrown Out of Court.

Charlotte, Mich., Feb. 8.—That the International Harvester company has no standing in the courts of Michigan, unless it can prove that it is not a trust, was the decision of Judge Clement Smith of the Eaton county circuit court yesterday.

The Harvester company had brought suit to collect a note and book account against two Grand Ledge implement dealers, whose attorney contended that the plaintiff, being an alleged trust, had no right to prosecute in this state.

The judge in discharging the jury and virtually throwing the case out of court, said: "I am inclined to think that the defense, if it can be made out and can be shown, is perfect in this case."

$25,000 SENT TO PARIS

American Red Cross Cables Additional $10,000.

Washington, Feb. 8.—The American National Red Cross late last night cabled $5,000 to Ambassador Bacon at Paris for the relief of the flood sufferers. An additional $5,000 was also cabled this morning for the same purpose, making a total of $25,000 since the disaster. It is assumed that further contributions will be sent as the conditions there require.

Receipt That Cures Weak Men -- Free

Send Name and Address Today —You Can Have It Free and Be Strong and Vigorous.

I have in my possession a prescription for nervous debility, lack of vigor, weakened manhood, failing memory and lame back, brought on by excesses, unnatural drains or the follies of youth, that has cured so many worn and nervous men right in their own homes—without any additional help or medicine—that I think every man who wishes to regain his manly power and virility, quickly and quietly, should have a copy. So, I have determined to send a copy of the prescription, free of charge, in a plain, ordinary sealed envelope, to any man who will write me for it.

This prescription comes from a physician who has made a special study of men, and I am convinced it is the surest-acting combination for the cure of deficient manhood and vigor-failure ever put together.

I think I owe it to my fellow man to send them a copy in confidence, so that any man, anywhere, who is weak and discouraged with repeated failures may stop drugging himself with harmful patent medicines, secure what, I believe is the quickest-acting, restorative, upbuilding, SPOT-TOUCHING remedy ever devised, and so, cure himself at home quietly and quickly.

Just drop me a line like this: Dr. A. E. Robinson, 3938 Luck Bldg., Detroit, Mich., and I will send you a copy of this splendid receipt in a plain, ordinary sealed envelope, free of charge.

STEPS TO ICY TORRENT

Girl, Grieving for Dead Lover, Throws Herself Into Niagara.

Buffalo, Feb. 8.—Because of the death three weeks ago, of Edward Riley, to whom she was engaged and whom she was to marry this spring Beatrice R. Snyder, 25, committed suicide at Niagara Falls yesterday.

Ever since the death of her fiance Miss Snyder has brooded and has refused to be consoled. She had often expressed the wish that she, too, was dead, but her parents had never dreamed that she would attempt suicide.

The girl had gone to her place of employment yesterday as usual, leaving at noon to go home for lunch. She was next heard of at the falls, where she was seen to enter the river by Park Officer John Spalding and Milton A. Parker of White Haven, Pa., who were standing at Prospect point. They called to the girl to return but she gave no heed and merely walked further into the stream.

She turned once and smiled toward the men who were calling to her to stop and continued to move rapidly into deep water. In an instant she was whisked from her feet and carried rapidly toward the brink of the falls.

On the bank was found a handbag and in it this note:

Mama and Papa: May you both forgive me for bringing this awful disgrace upon you in these years of your life. Also may our Heavenly Father forgive all my sins. But I have been very good, thank God. You will find a slip for the money under your dresser scarf. With my heart full of love for all your kindness and tender love, good-by, lovingly, Beatrice.

With the lower river jammed with ice and the jam increasing hourly, there is little hope that the body ever will be recovered.

HOW COULD HE HELP IT?

Robnett Had to Pitch Into Cowles.

Boston, Feb. 8.—Resentment of the attentions of a civilian to his fiancee, Miss Dorothy Hesler, of Evanston, Ills., was the basis of the defense of Dr. A. S. Robnett at his court martial trial over the episode at the naval dance at the Charleston navy yard on December 11, last.

Dr. Robnett's trial, which was on charges of conduct unbecoming a gentleman, and profanity, lasted only four hours. Most of the interest had been robbed by the testimony at the trial of Paymaster George P. Auld last week on charges growing out of the same incident. The trial was simplified also by the admission by Dr. Robnett that he did use objectionable language when he called Dr. E. S. Cowles, the ejected civilian, to account for his attitude toward Miss Hesler.

Dr. Cowles, who was again on the stand, denied that he attempted to make clandestine appointments with the young lady, and in this he was substantiated by his wife. She also supported him in regard to Dr. Robnett's words over the telephone, which formed one of the charges. Then Miss Hesler took the stand and flashing a diamond ring in the eyes of the court, declared that she had been engaged to Dr. Robnett since November, and that Dr. Cowles not only tried to meet her, but wanted to send her flowers and candy. Miss Hesler said that she appealed to Dr. Robnett to save her from Dr. Cowles, and that the incident followed.

A Wonderful Business Story

To a man at all interested in automobiles, the most interesting story that has lately been told is the story of the Overland Car.

Here is a car—selling as low as $1,000—which is so simple, so automatic that it has practically captured the country.

Two years ago only a few sample cars had been built. But those cars sold others, and the others sold others. This year the orders booked for the Overland call for $24,000,000 worth of cars.

Thirty carloads of Overlands are shipped out every day, and 4,000 men are employed in the making. The four Overland factories have 70 acres of floor space. Yet, with all this capacity, it has never yet been possible to keep up with the calls for Overland cars.

The reason for this demand is apparent to anyone, it is said, as soon as he sees an Overland car. The car is so simple that a 10-year-old child can master it in five minutes. A novice can drive it a thousand miles without any trouble whatever. It is almost trouble-proof.

One who wants some good reading should write to the Willys-Overland Co., Toledo, O., for their book entitled "The Wonderful Overland Story."

GENERAL WOOD IN HOSPITAL

Old Injury to Head Causes Him Trouble.

Baltimore, Feb. 7.—Major General Leonard Wood, U. S. A., is a patient at a local hospital. He is undergoing treatment for an old injury to his head. He has not been operated upon, it was said, and it cannot be told at this time whether or not an operation will be necessary. Denial was made of the report that his presence at the hospital was due to a fall from his horse recently. Reports that General Wood's condition was serious also met with an emphatic denial. He was said to be doing well, and this afternoon was sitting up.

REAL HEN EGGS ARE CHEAP

Chinese Offer 300,000,000,000 for 2 Cents a Pound.

Washington, Feb. 8.—A total of 300,000,000,000 eggs a year, the amount left in the hands of the Chinese after they have utilized the 500,000,000,000 eggs that 400,000,000 hens lay every year—as estimated by food authorities—can be bought by trust-pecked Americans at the rate of two cents a pound, and without the shell.

The department of commerce and labor is authority for the statement that the seven factories near Shanghai, which prepare these eggs for export trade are considered insufficient, and six more are now being constructed.

These eggs are guaranteed to be real hen eggs and fresh at the time of preparation. A Chinese formula is used to dry them after the shell is removed. While they cannot fry "sunny side up," analysis has proved that the integral part of them does not lose its properties by the drying.

WILL SIT ON THE LID

"Protecting" Powers Crush Crete's Fond Ambitions.

Paris, Feb. 5.—Foreign Minister Pichon today announced that the four protecting powers, France, Russia, Great Britain and Italy, had agreed to make representations to the executive committee of Crete. These, with the declarations received from the Greek and Turkish governments, assure the avoidance of complications which would have arisen had the Cretans planned to send delegates to the forthcoming sessions of the National Assembly at Athens.

TAFT WON'T PRESS CORPORATION BILL

Approves Measure, but Says Others Rank Ahead of It.

Washington, Feb. 8.—The federal incorporation bill, which was introduced in Congress yesterday, is not to be pressed for passage at this session. If the bill should be passed President Taft has stated his willingness to stand as its sponsor and to take the responsibility for having recommended it.

Further than this the President told several callers yesterday that he would not make the incorporation bill an administration measure. He declared he felt he had no right to do so and that it did not rank with the proposed amendments to the interstate commerce law, the postal savings banks and the measures designed for the conservation of natural resources.

These latter were promised in the party platform upon which the President was elected and he feels that the party is responsible for their passage at this session of Congress.

Will Not Influence Votes.

President Taft believes that there are many things in the incorporation bill which will commend themselves to the legislators as they study the measure. He will not attempt to influence Senators or Representatives in its favor, however. The bill now goes to the judiciary committees of Congress for perusal and consideration.

Wall street interests, inclined at first to look upon the idea of a federal charter with the utmost favor, were rather rudely awakened when it was learned that the President would insist that in any bill passed on this subject there should be included the provision that nothing in the act should be construed as exempting corporations from the operation of the anti-trust act.

A great many corporations, it is said, were looking forward to a federal charter as an indication that past sins, were forgiven, provided there were no more transgressions in the future.

Corporations Oppose It.

Frank Vanderlip and George W. Perkins, of New York, who saw the President last week, told him that the corporate interests were anything but pleased with the character of the proposed measure and that few, if any, corporations would take advantage of the act.

The President, it is understood, retorted that the act was a voluntary one and that the corporations which did not care to come under federal control need not do so. He thought in time, however, that the simplicity, of doing business throughout the country, once the provisions of the act were complied with, would appeal to the corporations and that they would come to see the many advantages that the act contains.

As to exempting companies with federal charters from the operation of the anti-trust law the President said that was impossible.

The constitutionality of the proposed act is a serious one, however, as it would deprive the states of any jurisdiction whatever over corporations holding federal charters.

BIG BATTLE MAY BE NEAR

Nicaraguan Rebels May Clash With Government Forces.

Washington, Feb. 8.—News of sharp fighting between Chamorro's insurgent troops and the government forces under Vasquez at the Tipitapa river, Nicaragua, is expected momentarily here. Incomplete advices which have arrived in a desultory way indicate that Chamorro is preparing to cross the Tipitapa on his way to Granada and Managua, and that the Madriz forces intend to make a stand there.

The river connects Lake Managua with Lake Nicaragua, and the provisional government representatives here admit that all of Chamorro's strategy will be called into play if he crosses it without inviting an open battle.

It is estimated here the Chamorro's troops are now within at least 80 miles of Managua. Lack of information from the seat of war is attributed to the close censorship which Estrada has imposed to conceal his plan of campaign.

GORE HAD TO BORROW FARE

Trousers and Purse in East While Senator Was in Missouri.

St. Louis, Feb. 8.—Senator Gore, of Oklahoma, arrived in St. Louis last night in a state of great financial embarrassment—in fact, he was compelled to borrow money of a strainger on the train to pay his fare from Washington to St. Louis.

His predicament came about, he admitted to friends who heard his appeal for a loan in this city, because he bgasts two pair of trousers—one he had on, the other, with his wallet in the hip pocket, he left in his boudoir at the capital.

Summoned back to Oklahoma by an urgent message Saturday night, he hastily donned the trousers in which he likes to appear before his constituents, and hurried to the train. When the conductor came along the senator found no wallet, and, but for a kindly stranger, the senator would have been compelled to walk. Former Governor Francis came to his rescue when he arrived here.

VICTIM OF PNEUMONIA

Washington, Feb. 5.—Col. Wesley R. Andrews, private secretary to Senator Penrose and chairman of the Republican state committee of Pennsylvania, died at his home in the Portland apartments at 8 o'clock this morning from pneumonia.

SYRUP OF FIGS AND ELIXIR OF SENNA

CLEANSES THE SYSTEM EFFECTUALLY; DISPELS COLDS, AND HEADACHES DUE TO CONSTIPATION. BEST FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN—YOUNG AND OLD. TO GET ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS-ALWAYS BUY THE GENUINE.

MANUFACTURED BY THE CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SOLD BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS ONE SIZE ONLY. REGULAR PRICE 50¢ A BOTTLE

BILL HITS STANDARD

Independents Prepare Anti-discrimination Measure.

Columbus, Feb. 8.—The independent oil producers of Ohio have appealed to the legislature to relieve them from the effects of alleged discrimination by the Standard Oil company.

A proposed bill, prepared by the National Petroleum association and the Independent Petroleum Marketers' association of the United States, has been forwarded by Cleveland independent oil producers to Representative Crawford, of Athens county, with the request that it be introduced in the general assembly.

The bill makes it unlawful for a person, firm or corporation engaged in the production, manufacture or distribution of any commodity of general use, for the purpose of ruining the business of a competitor, to sell such commodity in different sections of the state or of its cities at different prices. To sell the same commodity in one section at a lower price than in another section is declared to be unjust discrimination, which is prohibited and declared to be unlawful. The penalty for violation is fixed at a fine of from $500 to $5,000 and a year's imprisonment.

It is made the duty of the attorney general and county prosecutors to enforce the law. If the matter is taken to the secretary of state he is to bring it to the attention of the attorney general, who is directed to bring suit against the concern charged with discrimination. Should conviction follow the secretary of state is directed to revoke the permit of the accused corporation, which, if it then continues to do business, is to be subjected to a suit by the attorney general to oust it from Ohio.

EVEN POLAR BEARS SHIVER

Now Question Arises, Was Peary a Nature Fakir?

New York, Feb. 8.—It was two below zero yesterday, according to most thermometers.

At the Bronx zoo the two polar bears, North Star and Aurora Borealis, nestled up close together for warmth and actually moaned and shivered. Curator Ditmoore had to turn on the steam heat for them.

All of which threatens to raise another polar controversy. Dr. Cook has been discredited and styled a faker. Mr. Peary has been acclaimed as a hero. Yet Mr. Peary has reported 60 below temperatures and never a word about the shiver of the polar bear. The question naturally arises, was Mr. Peary unobservant or are his claims to be taken seriously? Perhaps the scientists have again been too hasty.

MAD ELEPHANT STRANGLED

After Rampage 4,000 See Big Animal Executed.

Evansville, Ind., Feb. 8.—More than 4,000 people saw the execution of "Fargo," a big female elephant, belonging to a circus now wintering at the grounds of the Tri-State Fair association.

The elephant went mad and the management of the circus decided to execute her yesterday morning. The animal got loose from her keeper at 7 o'clock, however, and running through the fair grounds attacked several horses and other animals and knocked down some of the attendants, who were badly injured.

The attendants finally got "Fargo" under control and no time was lost in putting her to death. A huge rope was placed around her neck and run through pulleys, and horses, hitched to the ends of the rope, pulled in opposite directions. In a few seconds the work of execution was over.

Fargo was brought to the United States when three years old. She was valued at $5,000.

GIFTS FOR SEVEN COLLEGES

New York, Feb. 8.—Five colleges and two universities were the recipients of conditional gifts and appropriations made by the Rockefeller fund of the general education board, which held its seventh annual meeting yesterday.

The following are the favored institutions: Williams college, Williamstown, Mass., gift of $100,000 on condition that the college raise an endowment of $1,000,000; Wesleyan university, Middletown, Ct., $100,000 toward $1,000,000; Cornell college, Mt. Vernon, Iowa, $50,000 toward $20,000; Georgetown college, Georgetown, Ky., $25,000 toward $100,000; the Women's college in Brown university, Providence, R. I., $50,000 toward $200,000; Salem college (for women), Winston-Salem, N. C., $70,000 toward $300,000.

MUST STAY "ON THE JOB"

Rural Mail Carriers Barred From Rabbit Hunting.

Washington, Feb. 7.—The shooting and hunting of game by rural mail carriers while they are officially employed on the service of their routes, or the carrying of guns for that purpose, is to be prohibited in the future. An order to this effect has been issued by the post office department. Complaints were received that delay in the delivery and collection of mail was caused at certain places by the practice of carriers hunting and shooting game.

NEW STEEL ROOFING $1.60 PER 100 SQ. FEET

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HEYBURN SHRIEKS AGAINST 'REBELS'

His the Only Vote Cast Against the Confederate Veterans.

Washington, Feb. 8. — Protesting against loaning tents for the use of the Confederate veterans at their annual reunion in Mobile, Ala., next April, Senator Heyburn, of Idaho, made the sharpest comment upon the issues of the Civil war that has been heard in congress in 20 years.

He inveighed against men in "rebel" uniforms being permitted to occupy government property, or the "rebel" flag being allowed to float above it. Finally he drifted into the question of honoring men by placing their statutes in the Congressional Hall of Fame and by unmistakable inference condemned the action of Virginia in sending the statue of General Robert E. Lee to Washington.

"Take it away, and worship it if you please," he thundered, "but do not intrude it upon the people who do not want it."

Will Wear the Gray.

"This resolution refers in terms to a Confederate veterans' reunion at a specified time," said Mr. Heyburn, "and it proposes that the government of the United States in recognition of its purposes, shall loan the property of the United States. I trust I shall not be charged with bad faith when I say that I have inquired from a senator who is interested in the measure whether or not on this occasion the men engaged in this celebration would wear the rebel uniform, and his reply was in the affirmative.

"I asked him further if the rebel flag was to be carried over this property of the United States, and he replied that both the rebel and the Union flags were always carried at these reunions."

Mr. Heyburn then proceeded to say that while he did not want to open the wounds of the War of the Rebellion, he still thought the South had made a great mistake in that war.

He had been told that the government was in the habit of making such loans to the Grand Army of the Republic and he thanked God that such was the case, because the Grand Army was composed of men who had fought on the side of the Union and "their cause was a glorious and honorable one."

Jeff Davis Interrupted.

"Do you expect," he said, going back to the contrast of the G. A. R. with the Confederate Veterans, "that those who gave their support to the Union cause would sit idly by and say nothing when these are raised? They are no less patriotic now than they were in 1862-63-64. Could they be less patriotic and can they complacently permit the subject of the war to become a jest at this age? If so, the sooner we know it the better."

At this point Mr. Heyburn received his only interruption. It came from Senator Jeff Davis, of Arkansas, who, without awaiting the permission of the Idaho senator, abruptly interposed with the question.

"Were you in the war?"

"Oh!" responded Mr. Heyburn, "that is the stock question of the cheap reporter."

"I understand," replied Mr. Davis, "that the senator represents 264 'niggers' in his state."

Responding to the last interruption, Mr. Heyburn said if there were 264 negroes in his state, he intended to try to represent them. He added that he was not a senator from his state alone, but a senator of the United States as well. As for his participation in the war, he stated that he had been too young for that, but that youth, even though he was, he had been very anxious to enlist while the war was in progress.

Mr. Heyburn said that if there were senators who thought that it was proper that the "rebel" flag should wave over the property of the United States they could vote for the measure, but he would remind them that there were millions of people in the United States who have implanted deep in their hearts the spirit of patriotism, who would not follow them in that course.

Discusses Lee Statue.

Mr. Heyburn then turned to the question of the wisdom of placing a statue of General Lee in the Hall of Fame in the national capitol. He did not mention General Lee by name, but left no doubt that he had him in mind.

He spoke of the fact that the object of his remarks had been an officer in the army of the United States when the war broke out and said that he had done much to render more serious that conflict which had cost the country millions upon millions of money and thousands upon thousands of lives. He appealed to the people of Virginia and the South to take the statue back.

'In sending us figures for the National Hall of Fame, I would advise you," he said, "not to overlook your Marshalls, your early Lees, your Monroes and your Henrys. Don't violate a sentiment which you know to exist and which exists today as it did in the sixties."

A vote was taken by roll call, and every senator except Heyburn voted for the measure.

MARKET AGAIN JARRED

More Unsettling Influences Last Week.

Special Telegram to The Blade.

New York, Feb. 7.—Circumstances combined to further unsettle the stock market during the past week, says Henry Clews' weekly financial review. In the first place it was very evident that the big holders of securities and prominent banking interests had withdrawn their support from the market. This left prices at the mercy of every passing unfavorable current. The suspension of a prominent bond house spread unnecessary lack of confidence. A series of unfavorable railroad reports came out, such as might have been expected in view of recent interruptions to traffic by bad weather. The anti-corporation agitation at Washington and an exaggerated fear of unfavorable supreme court decisions also tended to weaken confidence. Still another disturbing element was the effect upon general business of continued agitation throughout the country against high prices. Even the floods in Paris were used as a bear argument, although that catastrophe can have but slight indirect influence in this market. The bear party, however, was in the ascendant, and encouraged by recent successes used every possible argument to depress values as far as possible.

The general situation remains fundamentally sound. It is doubtful if any very injurious legislation will be passed during the present session of congress. The issues there are so many and so complex as to frustrate precipitate action. President Taft's policies are not likely to go through without much resistance and considerable modification. The supreme court decisions are still some distance away, and if experience based upon previous cases is of any value, the action of that august body is not lively to be drastic or ruinous. When the time arrives for these decisions it will be no surprise if their effect is not found to have been fully discounted, as was the experience in the famous Northern Securities case. At least they will put an end to paralyzing doubts. When it comes to the technical position of the stock market, that, too, is generally sound. Securities, as a rule are now well under control, and there are fewer weak speculative accounts in the market than usual. Moreover, stocks the last few days have drifted into stronger hands, and the indications are that the market leaders are quietly absorbing good securities whenever offered at a sacrifice. Added to this there has been a fair investment demand for small lots of the better grade stocks, which will soon be found to have strengthened the foundation of the market.

So far as the condition of general business is concerned the agitation against high prices is unquestionably having its effect. The outburst of popular clamor is being felt by the politicians, and is not likely to pass away without having come effect upon future legislation, especially concerning tariff and trusts. In some instances commodity prices have already yielded; and in the public mind the spirit of economy is taking the place of the spirit of extravagance which has ruled for so many months. Retailers are already feeling this new tendency in a marked degree, and are consequently buying with much more caution than for many months past. This hesitancy on the part of retailers is naturally reflected in the wholesale markets, and in both the textile and grocery trades there is a spirit of conservation which is in marked contrast with the feeling of a month ago. This is not harmful, and will ultimately prove beneficial. There is no doubt that a halt was necessary in the upward movement of commodities. The consumer had already been pushed to the point of exhaustion, and discontent was spreading, threatening a widespread labor agitation. The latter is still a disturbing possibility and will continue to be so for some time to come. In all probability the differences between labor and employers will be settled by lower prices for many staples, which will diminish the cost of living, and by moderate concessions in the matter of wages. The index figures for January should show a decrease, since many articles have declined in price during the past month, especially those which enter most largely into the cost of living. The agitation against high prices has not been without good effect. inasmuch as it has developed a more conservative spirit in business, and probably less extravagant habits at home.

An easier condition prevails in the money market. Funds are generally returning from the interior quite freely, and the liquidation of the last few weeks has tended to lessen the demands for accommodation. The fall in securities has induced bankers to scrutinize collateral a little more closely, but the monetary situation as a whole is satisfactory. The banks have been strengthened by liquidation business activity in the spring.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Tuesday, Feb. 1—Senate.—The entire time of the Senate was devoted to a discussion of the postal savings bank bill. Senator Davis declared that the bill as it stood was in the interest of the national banks, while Senator Smith of Michigan thought the measure might prove a plague instead of a blessing. W. R. Purcell was sworn in as successor of Senator Thompson of North Dakota, who was appointed last Saturday to succeed the late senator Johnson. Mr. Thompson resigned on account of illness. Adjourned until tomorrow.

House.—Criticism of the bureau of forestry, both by Representative Mondell, of Wyoming, and Taylor, of Colorado, was the chief feature of the proceedings of the House. The agricultur appropriation bill continud before the House throughout the day and consideration will be resumed tomorrow.

Wednesday, Feb. 2.—Senate.—The urgent deficiency and the army bills passed the Senate, carrying a combined appropriation of $12,000,000. The postal savings bank bill was discussed at length. A bill exempting certificates of indebtedness and requiring the payment of the principal of Panama Canal bonds, previously passed by the House, was acted upon favorably. Adjourning until tomorrow.

House—After a long debate the census bill was passed in the House, providing for amendment to the present law so that there should be an enumeration of cattle slaughtered and hides produced in country slaughtering houses, together with a provision concerning irrigated lands. Charges of partisanship in the taking of the census were numerous, Democratic members insisting that a nonpartisan census were impossible unless enumerators were appointed from men of both political parties. Adjourned until tomorrow.

Thursday, Feb. 3—Senate—The Senate devoted part of the day to consideration of the postal savings bank bill, agreeing to several amendments. The Lodge price of food investigation resolution was reported from the committee on finance, and the fact that it received so much more prompt attention than the resolution of Senator Elkins on the same subject was interpreted by the West Virginia senator as a discrimination against him. He made a speech complaining seriously of the treatment and asserting that it was intended to protect the trusts and the tariff against the inquiry. Adjourned until tomorrow.

House.—The House passed the agricultural appropriation bill, carrying appropriations aggregating nearly $13,500,000, a net increase of over $400,000 over last year, this increase being chiefly for the forest service, made necessary by the addition to the national forests of 26,522,439 acres. Consideration bill was begun. Adjourned until tomorrow.

Friday, Feb., 4.—Senate.—Mr. McCumber of North Dakota delivered a prepared argument to prove that the farmer does not obtain his due share of the prices paid for food products. Mr. Heyburn, of Idaho, concluded his speech in opposition to the postal savings bank bill. On account of the death of Representative Lovering of Massachusetts and Senate adjourned earlier than usual and for the first time this session failed to adjourn over Saturday.

House.—Partically no business was transacted in the House and an early adjournment was taken because of the death of Mr. Lovering.

Saturday, Feb. 5.—Senate.—The Senate gave the greater part of the day to the question of constitutionality of the extradition of criminals from one state to another in cases in which the prosecution is according to the process of "information." —No action was taken.

The postal savings bank bill was also up for a time. The only important action taken was on a bill opening to settlement the unallotted lands in the Pine Ridge Indian reservation in South Dakota. Early in the day Senator Aldrich reported from the committee on public expenditures a bill creating a permanent commission for the regulation of methods of government expenditure. He failed to obtain the unanimous consent asked to have the measure acted upon today, Senator Elkins objecting.

The House was not in session today.

Tuesday, Feb. 7.—Senate.—Senator Heyburn bitterly opposed a loan of tents by the government for use at the annual encampment of confederate veterans at Mobile, Ala., next April and strongly condemned the acceptance by Congress of a statue of Robert E. Lee as a contribution by Virginia to Statuary Hall in the capitol. The bill was passed unanimously except for Mr. Heyburn's vote. Mr. Rayner in a speech attacked the constitutionality of the proposed postal savings banks law. The Senate passed a dozen bills for the establishment of fish hatchery stations in various parts of the country. Adjourned until tomorrow.

House.—The President's federal incorporation bill was introduced in the House and was opposed by Representative Garrett of Tennessee on the ground of unconstitutionality. The House devoted two and a half hours to a discussion of one of its rules recently adopted for the purpose of facilitating business. Adjourned until tomorrow.

THE MARKETS

Toledo Grain Market.

Toledo, O., Feb. 8.—Indications are that the domestic market will be affected to a great extent by the generally bearish tone to the European market this winter. The market opened weak and lower today because of the fact that cables did not respond to yesterday's American advance. Later, when Liverpool became firmer, the domestic situation at once reflected the higher and demands from all sources were felt. Packers were the principal buyers.

Local live stock quotations:

Hogs—Selected heavies, $8.90; good medium, $8.85; heavy Yorkers, $8.80; light Yorkers, $8.75; good mixed, $8.85; good pigs, $8.60@8.75; bulk of sales, $8.85; stags and roughs, $7.00@8.00.

Cattle—Prime steers, 1,250 lbs. and up, $6.00@6.50; good to choice, $6.00@6.25; good fat, 1,050 to 1,200 lbs., $5.50@6.00; fair to good, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $5.25@5.65; common and light steers, $4.50@5.00; choice to fat cows, $4.00@4.50; good to good cows, $3.50@4.00; common cows, $2.50@3.50; canners and cutters, $1.50@2.25; prime bulls, $4.50@5.00; good butcher bulls, $4.00@4.50; fair to good bologna, $3.50@4.00; common, $3.00@3.50; choice fat heifers, $4.50@5.50; fair to good heifers, $4.00@4.50; common and light heifers, $3.50@4.00; good to choice feeding steers, $4.00@4.50; fair to good feeders, $3.75@4.25; stockers, good to choice, $4.00@4.25; stockers, common to fair, $3.50@4.00; milkers and springers, $25@50.

Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, $5.50@6.00; good to choice mixed, $4.50@5.50; fair to good, $4.00@4.50; culls and common, $3.50@4.00; yearlings, $5.50@6.50; lambs, fair to good, $7.50@8.00; lambs, top, $8.60; common, light, $6.00@7.00; culls, $5.00@6.00.

Calves—Veal, choice to extra, $9@9.50; fair to good, $8.50@9.00; common to light, $7.50@8.00; heavy and pail-fed, $4.00@6.00.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Feb. 8.—Cattle, receipts estimated at 11,000; market weak to shade lower. Beeves, $4.30@7.60; Texas steers, $3.90@5.65; western steers, $4.10@6.00; stockers and feeders, $3.10@5.45; cows and heifers, $2.20@5.70; calves, $7.00@9.00. Hogs, receipts estimated at 20,000; market 5c higher. Light, $8.30@8.65; mixed, $8.55@8.80; heavy, $8.40@8.80; rough, $8.40@8.55; good to choice heavy, $8.55@8.80; pigs, $7.30@8.20; bulk of sales, $8.60@8.75. Sheep, receipts estimated at 18,000; market steady to 10c lower. Native, $4.50@6.75; western, $4.50@6.75; yearlings, $7.25@8.50; lambs, native, $5.00@10.25.

Pittsburg Live Stock.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 8.—(By Live Stock Journal.)—Cattle, steady. Hogs, light; strong to 5c higher. Heavy and mixed, $9.20@9.25; medium, $9.20. Yorkers, $9.15@9.20; lights, $9.10; pigs, $9.00@9.15. Sheep, steady; $7.00 down; lambs, weak; $9.25. Calves, lower; $10.00 down.

Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, Feb. 8.—(By Bower & Bower) Hog receipts 25 cars, higher. Mediums, yorkers and pigs, $8.90. Lambs, $8.85. Calves, $10.25.

Toledo Produce Market.

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1-lb. prints, 31c; solid pack, 30c.

Process Butter—Per lb., tub, 27@28c; dairy butter, 26c.

Butterine—16@22c.

Eggs—Fresh country, 29c; candled, 30c; storage, 25@27c.

Cheese—Choice Michigan, 17@17½c; New York State, 18c; brick, 18c. Peanut butter, 10@14c. Limburger, 19c.

Onions—Spanish, crate, $1.50@1.65; home grown, Yellow Globe, 70@85c; red, 75c.

Celery—Michigan, bunch, 25@40c; California crate, 9 to 10 doz., $4.25.

Lettuce, 10@11c; head lettuce, Boston, dozen, 75@90c; Florida, hamper, $2.75.

Pie Plant, dozen, 75c.

Tomatoes—Florida, 6 basket crate, $3.50@4.00.

Spinach—Bunch, doz., 65@75c.

Potatoes—45@50c.

Sweet Potatoes bbl., Illinois, $3.00; Jersey, 1½ bu., hamper, $1.25.

Chicory—Home grown, 1¾@2c; ton $35.

Cauliflower—Florida, hamper of 2 doz., $3.00.

Squash—Hubbard, lb., 2½c.

Cucumbers—Hot house, doz., $1.50@1.65.

Cranberries—Cape Cod, $6.00@6.50; Oak Bog, $5.50 bbl.; bu., $1.75@2.00.

Beets—50@60c.

Parsnips—Bu., 50c.

Carrots—40c.

Radishes—Hot house doz.; parsley, 20c doz. bunches; turnips, 40c.

Bananas—Bunch, $1.10@1.50.

Pineapples—Florida, dozen, $1.50; case, $2.25.

Hawaiian, $1.50.

Apples—Baldwins, $3.75@4.00; Kings, $4.00@4.50; Spies, $4.00@4.50; Wagner, $4.00; Greenings, $3.00@4.00; Ben Davis, $3.00@3.50; Russets, $3.50@4.00; Pacific northwest, box, $2.00@3.50; Michigan, box, $1.50@1.75.

Malaga Grapes—$4.50@5.00.

Lemons—$4.00@4.25.

Limes—Box of 100, $1.00@1.50.

Oranges—Florida, $2.25@2.75; Navels, price high colored, $1.50@2.25; Indian River, $4.00.

Grape Fruit—Case, $4.00; tangerines, straight, $3.50@4.00.

Kumquats, qt., 20c.

Maple Syrup—Gallon, $1.00.

Honey—Strained, 2 doz. cases, $1.75, fancy new comb, lb., 18@19c; amber, 16.

Horseradish—Bbl., $5.25.

Cider—Gallon, 16@17c.

Maple Sugar—One-lb. bricks,